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NATIONAL and PARLIAMENTARY

**Notices,**

PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

(BRITISH & FOREIGN.)

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TREATIES.

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GENERAL TREATY

Signed in Congress at Vienna, June 9, 1815.

WITH THE

ACTS THEREUNTO ANNEXED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament,

BY COMMAND OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE REGENT,

1816.

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THAT Angel which the Prophet saw standing on the sea, is well described as "a mighty Angel;"—no other could find a stable footing on support so fluctuating: He was commissioned to foretell the fates of nations and peoples—a theme not less incessantly changing, than the element on which he stood. In fact, the sea, itself, varies its appearance not more frequently, than politics, and political associations. Not that the true and real interests of nations change with that interminable rapidity which misleads their Statesmen; but, because neither they themselves, as bodies politic, nor their rulers, as public officers, can at all times discriminate between the true and the apparent interest of their dominions. Swayed by the passions and the prejudices of the human mind, accustomed to consider such and such

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maxims as self-evident and unquestionable, as paramount, constitutional, national, they bear with impatience whatever appears to oppose them, and they endeavour to reduce all things to the level of that horizon which coincides precisely with their elevation and station.

While each endeavours to do this, and while states believe their interests, in certain particulars, are in diametrical opposition to the interests of others, there can be no tranquillity, no repose, among nations. The jealousies, and heart-burnings, and rivalships, and pride of what is called national honour, and even patriotism itself, all combine to enforce an impetus on *this* side; while a reaction, urged by the same causes, no less strenuous, no less continued, maintains an energy on *that* side, which allows no rest, nor abatement of exertion, among those who find, or who fancy, that *they* are engaged.

Politics among nations are like that ancient game, in which the ball was thrown up, to be contended for by rival parties, armed with short batls, wielded by powerful arms, each player striking with all his strength, and whirling away the prize to a distance proportioned to the force of his blow;—after this prize, runs the whole mass of players, every soul intent on striking another blow, either to recover the ground lost, or to support the advantage gained, to drive the object to the gaol, and to win the game.

If the game be well played, a dozen such vicissitudes take place: the party seemingly sure of success, at this moment, is, the next moment, the furthest

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off from even favourable appearances, and the vast throng of combatants which rushed forward to the right hand, now returns to the left hand, with increased speed, and with the highly wrought vehemence of contest; here a new struggle commences, and the flying ball deludes the watching eyes of the embattled host, and falls in some new direction, where shouts and screams, and blows, and thrusts, and every species of alacrity, straining every nerve of the most active, await it, with fresh endeavours to direct it in the line most likely to ensure success.

Amid these ever varying changes, who can hope for rest and tranquillity? who indulges the soothing expectation of that settled state of things, for which all profess to be waiting, and all desire to be thought expecting? Will Politics, then, never be at rest? Not till there be no more struggling for victory; or till competitors cease to contend for the ball thrown up among them: not till the billowing waves suspend their agitations, and afford firm footing for powers much inferior to those inherent in the character of a mighty Angel.

And yet, it is truly honourable to endeavour to introduce some settled maxims of mutual good-will among mankind; some determinate and acknowledged principles of general harmony, which meeting the wishes of all, shall combine their favourable opinions, and conduce to happy issues, in the various forms to which occurrences and incidents direct them.

Such an attempt is now before us.—Such an attempt demands our applause. As we cannot expect the end without employing the means, so we cannot expect national welfare without the necessary institutions and regulations. And the necessary institutions and regulations cannot be established and enforced, unless the parties interested, will recede something from their pretensions, respectively, and relinquish a good of a certain value, or description, in expectation of another, superior on the whole, and at length, though at the moment, not susceptible of being the object of instant comparison. It is for this purpose, man in society relinquishes a por-

tion of his natural rights as a savage to roam the world at large; it is for this purpose, smaller settlements of mankind form themselves into one community; it is for this purpose, smaller communities become members of Political Associations; and on this purpose alone can the combination of powers into masses of political strength be defended and justified.

There cannot be a more striking instance of the necessity for combination and consolidation, than that of Germany. Placed by Nature, in the very heart of Europe; abounding in men and wealth; destined to influence and importance—but, nothing better than a rope of sand; never to be depended on for one consistent meaning or effort. The current of ages seemed to have thrown the Constitution of Germany into somewhat of a formless form, much as the stream of a river throws sand or gravel or pebble stones into some fantastic shape, on the river's bank:—they describe angles, polygons, of every shape; but regularity there is none. From the earliest times, this has been the lot of the country; when the Western Empire became hereditary under Charlemagne, and his race, when it afterwards became elective, still the body of the population formed no homogeneous mass; and the number of Sovereigns,—some of them possessing States not equal in extent to an English county—was little, if any thing, short of three hundred. It was not uncommon to see the same prince, who was bound, in compliance with an order of the Empire, to send half a dozen men to support A.—to see him send a dozen or a score to support B. in conformity with his own views of his individual interest. George II. of England, while fighting for the House of Austria, was bound, as Elector of Hanover, to furnish his *quota* of troops,—and he did furnish them—in *opposition* to the interest of that house: a *squad* of his troops, in arms *against* the person of their Sovereign—*by his orders*!!

In fact, the Germanic Constitution was so intricate, that only one man in all Germany was supposed to understand it thoroughly; he passed a long life in the study of it, and when he died—with

him died his knowledge; he had no successor. Nor should it be omitted, when glancing at this confusion, that a number of Ecclesiastical princes raised their heads—mitred, or unmitred—above their fellows; and possessed a temporal power as absolute, and as arbitrary, as that of any *illustrissimo* around them. Moreover, the Free Cities, too, were Sovereigns; and the crossing of a bridge, or the passing of a hand-post, like that of a parish boundary, transferred a traveller from one dominion to another; with all its *armamentalia* of Custom-house Officers, coinage, and municipal regulations; more or less, conformable or unconformable, to those of the country a few yards in the rear. This might have been supported, had not these petty princes made a point of exhausting their income, and plunging deeply into debt, by vying in expence, with the Sovereigns of more extensive dominions. The grandeur and magnificence of the prince—his establishments of horses—hounds,—gardens,—pictures,—table,—dress—music—opera,—guards,—&c. &c.—were paid for by—his impoverished subjects; and the products of their labour was, much more frequently than otherwise, insufficient to maintain their prince;—to say nothing on the subject of their own maintenance.

Such as it was, however, Germany conferred the title of Emperor on the house of Austria, for several generations,—though the dignity was understood to be elective; and elective it was—with this only *proviso*, that the choice should fall on the heir apparent of the Austrian family, as King of the Romans; and the King of the Romans, succeeded to be Emperor of Germany, as a matter of course.

That portion of the revenue of the Empire which entered the treasury of the Emperor, might amount, in favourable seasons, to five or six thousand pounds sterling;—in consideration for which appointments, and his title, he was expected to confer his protection on every part of his Empire, to defend the rights of all, to redress the wrongs of all, and to determine all cases of quarrel and misunderstanding, according to the original and established laws of the

Imperial Constitution. That his Imperial Majesty could afford to do all this with the rapidity of a *reni, vidi*,—will not be affirmed; or at least, it will not be affirmed, that his officers could afford such dispatch, on such terms; and hence, we believe, that more than one Chancery suit, of three hundred, or of four hundred years' standing, was closed without being compromised, or without a definitive sentence obtained, at the moment, when the Chancery itself was dissolved;—when the men of the robe thought their inviolability secure in proportion to their distance from the thunder of Republican cannon.

It can surprize nobody, that an office so unprofitable should be resigned by the Emperor without reluctance; accordingly, he gave public notice of the dissolution of this relation, on his part; and—not to lose a title by the occasion, he caused himself to be crowned Emperor of Austria, August 11, 1804. Nor had he a moment to spare; for, already had a rival Emperor started up in the person of the Corsican First Consul; who, on the 20th of May, in the same year, had been proclaimed under the title of "*Napoleon par la grâce de Dieu et par les Constitutions de la République, EMPEREUR DES FRANÇOIS*"—Being first crowned, however, the Emperor of Austria claimed precedence, and took it.

What the Emperor of Austria laid down, the *Empereur des François* took up; and the Germanic—powers! directed to look across the Rhine instead of across the Danube, for a head, had no ability for resistance, when the said Emperor *Napoleon par la grâce de Dieu* assigned them their places in his new *Confederation of the Rhine*, and assumed the Supremacy of their whole body, as "Chief and Protector" of this inviolable "*Confédération qui les mette à l'abri de toutes les incertitudes de l'avenir.*"

The Confederation of the Rhine had this good effect, that it prepared the public mind for a better constitution, when opportunity should offer: it had removed a great portion of the unmanageable pretensions of various powers, by annulling the powers themselves; and

the odium of violating principles, venerable by their antiquity, had been incurred, and had already subsided, when the Congress of Potentates at Vienna, determined to take advantage of events, and once more to bring Germany under a Confederation, of which France was no longer the head. For this purpose, among other Articles in a Treaty signed the 9th of June, we find the following, which forms part of the series of Treaties between the Great Powers, and also, a separate Treaty, under the title of the

#### FEDERATIVE CONSTITUTION OF GERMANY.

##### ARTICLE I.

The Sovereign Princes and Free towns of Germany, under which denomination, for the present purpose, are comprehended Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia, of Denmark, and of the Netherlands; that is to say, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia for all their possessions which anciently belonged to the German Empire, the King of Denmark for the Duchy of Holstein, and the King of the Netherlands for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, establish among themselves a perpetual Confederation, which shall be called "the Germanic Confederation."

##### ARTICLE II.

The object of this Confederation is the maintenance of the external and internal safety of Germany, and of the independence and inviolability of the Confederated States.

##### ARTICLE III.

The Members of the Confederation, as such, are equal with regard to their rights; and they all equally engage to maintain the Act which constitutes their union.

##### ARTICLE IV.

The affairs of the Confederation shall be confided to a federative Diet, in which all the Members shall vote by their Plenipotentiaries, either individually or collectively, in the following manner, without prejudice to their rank:

- |                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. Austria . . . . .    | 1 Vote. |
| 2. Prussia . . . . .    | 1 —     |
| 3. Bavaria . . . . .    | 1 —     |
| 4. Saxony . . . . .     | 1 —     |
| 5. Hanover . . . . .    | 1 —     |
| 6. Wurtemberg . . . . . | 1 —     |
| 7. Baden . . . . .      | 1 —     |

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|---|---------|
| 8. Electoral Hesse . . . .  | 1 Vote. |
| 9. Grand Duchy of Hesse .   | 1 —     |
| 10. Denmark, for Holstein .   | 1 —     |
| 11. The Netherlands, for<br>the Grand Duchy of<br>Luxembourg . . . . .                            | 1 —     |
| 12. Grand Ducal and Ducal<br>Houses of Saxony . . .   | 1 —     |
| 13. Brunswick and Nassau .  | 1 —     |
| 14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin<br>and Mecklenburg-<br>Strelitz . . . . .                                | 1 —     |
| 15. Holstein - Oldenburg,<br>Anhalt and Schwartz-<br>burg . . . . .                               | 1 —     |
| 16. Hohenzollern, Lichten-<br>stein, Reuss, Schaum-<br>burg-Lippe, Lippe<br>and Waldeck . . . . . | 1 —     |
| 17. The Free - Towns of<br>Lubeck, Frankfurt,<br>Bremen and Ham-<br>burgh . . . . .               | 1 —     |

Total 17 Votes.

##### ARTICLE V.

Austria shall preside at the Federative Diet. Each State of the Confederation has the right of making propositions, and the presiding State shall bring them under deliberation within a definite time.

##### ARTICLE VI.

Whenever fundamental laws are to be enacted, changes made in the fundamental laws of the Confederation, measures adopted relative to the Federative Act itself, and organic institutions or other arrangements made for the common interest, the Diet shall form itself into a General Assembly, and, in that case, the distribution of votes shall be as follows, calculated according to the respective extent of the individual states:

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|----------------------------|----------|
| Austria shall have . . . . | 4 Votes. |
| Prussia . . . . .          | 4 —      |
| Saxony . . . . .           | 4 —      |
| Bavaria . . . . .          | 4 —      |
| Hanover . . . . .          | 4 —      |
| Wurtemberg . . . . .       | 4 —      |
| Baden . . . . .            | 3 —      |
| Electoral Hesse . . . . .  | 3 —      |
| Grand Duchy of Hesse . . . | 3 —      |
| Holstein . . . . .         | 3 —      |
| Luxembourg . . . . .       | 3 —      |
| Brunswick . . . . .        | 2 —      |
| Mecklenburg-Schwerin . . . | 2 —      |
| Nassau . . . . .           | 2 —      |
| Saxe-Weimar . . . . .      | 1 —      |
| Saxe-Gotha . . . . .       | 1 —      |
| Saxe-Cobourg . . . . .     | 1 —      |
| Saxe-Meiningen . . . . .   | 1 —      |

Saxe-Hildburghausen . . .	1	Vote.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . .	1	—
Holstein-Oldenburg . . .	1	—
Anhalt-Dessau . . . . .	1	—
Anhalt-Bernburg . . . . .	1	—
Anhalt-Kotthen . . . . .	1	—
Schwartzbourg-Sondershausen	1	—
Schwartzbourg-Rudolstadt .	1	—
Hohenzollern-Heckingen .	1	—
Lichtenstein . . . . .	1	—
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen .	1	—
Waldeck . . . . .	1	—
Reuss, (Elder Branch) . . .	1	—
Reuss, (Younger Branch) . .	1	—
Schaumburg-Lippe . . . . .	1	—
Lippe . . . . .	1	—
The Free Town of Lubeck .	1	—
Frankfort . . . . .	1	—
Bremen . . . . .	1	—
Hamburg . . . . .	1	—

Total 69 Votes.

The Diet in deliberating on the organic laws of the Confederation, shall consider whether any collective votes ought to be granted to the ancient mediatised States of the empire.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The question, whether a subject is to be discussed by the General Assembly, conformably to the principles above established, shall be decided in the Ordinary Assembly by a majority of votes. The same Assembly shall prepare the drafts of resolutions which are to be proposed to the General Assembly, and shall furnish the latter with all the necessary information, either for adopting or rejecting them.

The plurality of votes shall regulate the decisions, both in the Ordinary and General Assemblies, with this difference, however, that, in the Ordinary Assembly, an absolute majority shall be deemed sufficient, while, in the other, two thirds of the votes shall be necessary to form the majority.

When the votes are even in the Ordinary Assembly, the President shall have the casting vote; but when the Assembly is to deliberate on the acceptance or change of any of the fundamental laws, upon organic institutions, upon individual rights, or upon affairs of religion, the plurality of votes shall not be deemed sufficient, either in the Ordinary or in the General Assembly.

The Diet is permanent: It may, however, when the subjects submitted to its deliberation are disposed of, adjourn for a fixed period, which shall not exceed four months.

All ulterior arrangements relative to the postponement or the dispatch of urgent

business, which may arise during the recess, shall be reserved for the Diet, which will consider them when engaged in preparing the organic laws.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

With respect to the order in which the members of the Confederation shall vote, it is agreed, that while the Diet shall be occupied in framing organic laws, there shall be no fixed regulation; and whatever may be the order observed on such an occasion, it shall neither prejudice any of the members, nor establish a precedent for the future. After framing the organic laws, the Diet will deliberate upon the manner of arranging this matter by a permanent regulation, for which purpose it will depart as little as possible from those which have been observed in the ancient Diet, and more particularly according to the Recess of the Deputation of the Empire in 1803. The order to be adopted shall in no way affect the rank and precedence of the members of the Confederation, except in as far as they concern the Diet.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The Diet shall assemble at Francfort on the Maine. Its first meeting is fixed for the 1st of September 1815.

#### ARTICLE X.

The first object to be considered by the Diet after its opening, shall be the framing of the fundamental laws of the Confederation, and of its organic institutions, with respect to its exterior, military, and interior relations.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The States of the Confederation engage to defend not only the whole of Germany, but each individual State of the Union, in case it should be attacked, and they mutually guarantee to each other such of their possessions as are comprised in this Union.

When war shall be declared by the Confederation, no member can open a separate negotiation with the enemy, nor make peace, nor conclude an armistice, without the consent of the other members.

The confederated States engage, in the same manner, not to make war against each other, on any pretext, nor to pursue their differences by force of arms, but to submit them to the Diet, which will attempt a mediation by means of a Commission. If this should not succeed, and a juridical sentence becomes necessary, recourse shall be had to a well organised Austregal Court (*Austregal instantz*), to the decision of which the contending parties are to submit without appeal.

There are other Articles; chiefly of a local nature: the following merit distinction;

#### ARTICLE XIV.

In order to secure to the ancient States of the Empire, mediatised in 1806, and in the subsequent years, the enjoyment of equal rights in all countries belonging to the Confederation, and conformable to the relations at present existing between them, the confederated States establish the following principles:

A.—The Houses of the mediatised Princes and Counts are nevertheless to rank equally with the High Nobility of Germany, and are to retain the same privileges of birth-right with the Sovereign Houses (*Ebenbürtigkeit*), as they have hitherto enjoyed.

B.—The heads of these Houses are to form the principal class of the States in the countries to which they belong: they, as well as their families, are to be included in the number of the most privileged persons, particularly in respect to taxes.

C.—With regard to themselves, their families and property, they are generally to retain all the rights and privileges attached to their possessions, and which do not belong to the Supreme Authority, or to the Attributes of Government.

Among the rights which are secured to them by this Article, are specially included

1. The perfect liberty of residing in any State belonging to the Confederation, or at peace with it.

2. The maintenance of family compacts, conformably to the ancient Constitution of Germany; and the right of connecting their estates and the members of their families, by obligatory arrangements; which, however, ought to be made known to the Sovereign and to the public authorities.

The laws by which this right has been hitherto restricted, shall not be applicable to future cases.

3. The privilege of being amenable only to superior tribunals, and of being exempt from all military conscription, for themselves and families.

4. The exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction, in the *first instance*; and, if the possessions are sufficiently extensive, in the *second instance*: the exercise of the forest jurisdiction, of the local police, and of the inspection of churches, schools, and charitable institutions: the whole conformably to the laws of the country to which they remain subject, as well as to the military regulations and supreme authority reserved to the governments, respecting objects of

the above-mentioned prerogatives, for the better determining them, and, in general, for the adjusting and consolidating the rights of mediatised Princes, Counts, and Lords, in a manner uniform to all the States of the German Confederation.—The Ordinance issued upon this subject, by His Majesty the King of Bavaria, in 1807, shall be adopted as a general rule.

The ancient and immediate Nobility of the Empire shall enjoy the rights specified in Sections 1 and 2; namely, of sitting in the Assembly of the States, of exercising the patrimonial and forest jurisdiction, of the local police, of presentations to church benefices, as well as of not being amenable to the ordinary tribunals.

These rights shall, however, be exercised according to the regulations established by the laws of the country in which the members of this Nobility have possessions.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

The different Christian sects in the countries and territories of the Germanic Confederation, shall not experience any difference in the enjoyment of civil and political rights.

The Diet shall consider of the means of effecting, in the most uniform manner, an amelioration in the civil state of those who profess the Jewish religion in Germany, and shall pay particular attention to the measures by which the enjoyment of civil rights shall be secured and guaranteed to them in the Confederated States; upon condition, however, of their submitting to all the obligations imposed upon other citizens. In the mean time, the privileges already granted to this sect, by any particular State, shall be secured to them.

Our readers will perceive that this sanctions Religious Toleration, in its full extent;—and not only by Christians to Christians, but to the Jews, also.

The following Articles adopt principles, necessary where States adjoin each other; where every boundary that can be devised, must be more or less arbitrary and artificial. Happily, at this time, no subject of Great Britain can judge accurately on the importance or the delicacy of this subject. We know no such thing as borders, marches, or debatable lands. No line of demarcation—the sea excepted—thwarts our progress, from end to end of our “tight little island.” What provisions those Countries which form the centre of

Europe, require, may easily be inferred from these Stipulations. They are part of a treaty between Austria and Russia, signed May 3, 1815.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

Should any individual, having property under one or two Governments only, whether by inheritance, legacy, gift, or marriage, become possessed of property under the other Government, he shall be considered as a proprietor under both Governments, and, as such, obliged to make, within the prescribed time, the declaration of his fixed abode. This term of a year shall date from the day on which he shall have produced the legal proof of his acquisition.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

An individual possessing property under both Governments, or his agent, shall be allowed at all times to pass from one of his possessions to the other; for which purpose it is the pleasure of the two Courts that the Governor of the nearest province shall give the necessary passports, on the application of the parties. These passports shall be deemed a sufficient protection, from one Government to the other, and shall be equally respected on both sides.

#### ARTICLE XX.

Possessors having estates divided by the frontier shall be treated, in respect to those possessions, according to the most liberal principles.

Individuals whose property is thus circumstanced, their servants and tenants, shall have the privilege of passing and re-passing from one part of the possession, so divided by the frontier, to the other, with their implements of husbandry, their cattle, tools, &c. the difference of sovereignty being no impediment thereto. They may also remove, from one place to the other, their crops, all articles of growth, their cattle, and every article of manufacture, without passports, molestation, rent, or impost whatever. This privilege is, however, limited to articles the produce of the soil, or of industry, in the territory thus divided by the line of demarcation. It likewise extends to such lands only as belong to the same person, in the fixed distance of one mile (fifteen to the degree) on both sides, and which may have been divided by the line of frontier.

The shepherds and drovers, subjects of both Powers, shall continue to enjoy the rights, immunities, and privileges, which have hitherto been granted to them; and no obstacle shall prevent the daily intercourse on the frontiers between the neighbouring people.

The following qualifications are judged necessary by the High Contracting Parties for a Senator, and for a Judge, of the free city of Cracow.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

At the expiration of the sixth year, dating from the publication of the constitutional charter, the necessary qualifications for becoming a Senator, by the election of the Representatives, shall be;

1. He must be thirty-five years of age.
2. He must have completed his studies in one of the Universities within the ancient kingdom of Poland.
3. He must have filled the office of Mayor during two years, that of Judge during two years, and that of Representative during two sessions of the assembly.
4. He must have possessed, for a year at least previous to the election, an immoveable property, charged with a land tax of a hundred and fifty Polish florins.

The qualifications for a Judge are;

1. To be thirty years of age.
2. To have completed his studies in one of the above mentioned Universities, and to have obtained the degree of Doctor.
3. To have been with an Attorney for one year, and to have practiced also with an Advocate for the same period.
4. To possess immoveable property to the value of eight thousand Polish florins, which must have been acquired at least a year before the election.

In order to be elected a Judge of the "Second Instance," or President of either of the courts, besides these qualifications, he must have filled the office of Judge in the first court, or that of Magistrate of Arbitration for the two years, and have been a Representative.

To be elected Representative of a commune, it is necessary;

1. That he be twenty-six years of age.
2. That he shall have gone through a course of studies at the university of Cracow.
3. That he shall be possessed of immoveable property rated at ninety Polish florins, and acquired at least a year before the election.

It seems to us, as if individuals, resident on the adjoining boundaries, accustomed to treat each other with complacency, to form societies, to contract alliances, and in short, to act as brothers,—to be brothers, for years together, could hardly bring themselves to consider each other as enemies;—to slay and destroy each other, to hunt for each other's

lives, to desolate each other's premises, perhaps to burn the very corn which the incendiary has sown, or has assisted to gather into the barn—why? because political animosities have induced the Sovereigns, respectively, to appeal to arms;—to arms! the executioners of wrath; but, never yet, the means of establishing a just decision, on just principles. Alas! poor human nature! to what art thou fallen!

These Treaties embrace almost every country in Europe: we have already noticed the principal, so far as they may interest our readers. It being thought necessary, however, to strengthen Switzerland by some accessions, and Sardinia, the neighbour of Switzerland, by other accessions; certain considerations were stipulated on this occasion. The following is from the treaty between the king of Sardinia and the canton of Geneva, (now forming part of Switzerland). It is admitted, that the Monarch was free to insist on the right of religious liberty for his late subjects: whether some of the terms do not manifest a jealousy on the part of the Roman communion, must be left to the discernment of our readers.

#### ARTICLE III.

His Majesty feeling reluctant to giving His consent to a part of His territory being united to a State, whose prevailing religion is different, without securing to the inhabitants of the country which He cedes, the enjoyment of the free exercise of their religion, and the means of keeping up their religious establishments, with the full enjoyment of all the rights of citizens; It is agreed,

1. That the Catholic religion shall be maintained and protected, in the same manner as at present, in all those communes ceded by His Majesty the King of Sardinia, which are to be united to the canton of Geneva.

2. Those parishes which are neither dismembered nor divided by the line of the new frontiers, shall retain their present extension, and shall be served by the same number of clergymen; and with regard to parts dismembered, which may not be sufficiently large to constitute a parish, application shall be made to the bishop of the diocese, in order to obtain their annexation to some other parish of the canton of Geneva.

3. If the number of Protestants inhabiting the communes ceded by His Majesty should be less than that of the Catholics, the school-masters residing in those communes shall always be Catholics. No Protestant church shall be established, excepting in the town of Carouge, which shall have one.

Two-thirds of the municipal officers shall be Catholics, and of the three individuals who fill the offices of mayor and his two assistants, two of them shall always be Catholics.

In case it should happen that an equal number of Protestants and Catholics should reside in the same commune, the municipal body shall be composed of an equal number of Protestants and Catholics, and they shall fill the office of Mayor alternately; in this case, however, there must always be a Catholic school-master, even where a Protestant one is already established.

It is not intended by this Article to prevent Protestants residing in a commune inhabited by Catholics, from erecting at their own expence a private chapel, for the exercise of their religion, if they desire it, or from having, also at their expence, a Protestant school-master for the private instruction of their children.

4. The funds, revenues, and the administration of religious and charitable institutions, shall remain untouched, and private individuals, shall not be prevented from erecting new ones.

5. The government shall make the same provision as the present Government for the support of the clergy, and places of worship.

6. The Catholic Church, now established at Geneva, shall be maintained; as at present, at the expence of the State, as the laws of the Constitution of Geneva have already decreed a suitable establishment, and provision shall be made for the officiating clergyman.

7. The Catholic communes and the parish of Geneva shall continue to form part of the diocese which is to govern the provinces of the Chablais, and Faucigny; unless it should be otherwise regulated by the authority of the Holy See.

8. The Bishop shall not, under any circumstances, be disturbed in his pastoral visits.

9. The inhabitants of a ceded country shall be placed entirely upon the same footing in point of civil and political rights, with the Genevese of the city; they shall exercise these rights conjointly with them, excepting, however, the right of property, of citizenship, or of communes.

10. Catholic children shall be received into the public schools. They shall not be instructed in religion with the Protestants, but separately; and persons of the Catholic communion shall be appointed for this purpose.

11. The communal property belonging to the new communes, shall be preserved to them, and they shall continue to administer them as hitherto, and to apply the revenues to their use.

12. The new communes shall not be liable to greater taxes than the old communes.

13. His Majesty the King of Sardinia reserves to himself the right of making known to the Helvetic Diet, and to support by means of His diplomatic agents accredited to it, every claim to which the non-fulfilment of the above Articles might give rise.

What comparison might be drawn between these regulations and those more recently adopted by the King of France in reference to children's schools, instructed by Protestants, we cannot now enquire; but we recommend the subject to those whose leisure allows them to pursue it. It is sufficient here, to observe, that the progress of knowledge is irresistible; that the anxiety manifested by Papal powers to suppress that progress, is useless; it will burst out, over all impediments; and it will ultimately triumph. That establishment, of whatever nature, which is incompatible with the spread and extension of knowledge, must make up its mind to be buried in its own ruins;—*Moles ruit suæ.*

We have room but for one more remark; the French language, was the means of subjugating Europe to the tyranny of French principles. It was the deepest part of the deep policy of Louis XIV. to render the language of France universal: it prepared whoever spoke it, to endure with less abhorrence the yoke he meditated to impose universally. Whether it were wise to adopt this language in treaties composed expressly to reduce and counteract the power of France, we do not say; but, we must be allowed to infer, that if the high contracting powers, had thought it wise, they would not have inserted in their treaty an apology for the use of it.

#### ARTICLE CXX.

The French language having been exclusively employed in all the copies of the present Treaty, it is declared, by the Powers who have concurred in this Act, that the use made of that language shall not be construed into a precedent for the future; every Power, therefore, reserves to itself the adoption in future Negotiations and Conventions, the language it has heretofore employed in its diplomatic relations: and this Treaty shall not be cited as a precedent contrary to the established practice.

What the intent of these Treaties is, our readers may now judge: what the issue will be, no mortal can foretell. For many ages past, the penetrating have perceived in every new treaty the cause of new commotions. We will not believe, that such causes were other than innocent, if the notion be correct; but, may not the most penetrating have been deceived?

Those who constructed the present scheme of Policy, with the present system of arrangements, intended to ensure the PERPETUITY OF PEACE, can no more warrant that the happy consequences of their labours shall equal their desires and wishes, than others, before them. They have done what they *could* do; perhaps not all they would have done; and they may at least console themselves with the sentiment given by the virtuous poet to one of his greatest characters,

Tis not in mortals to command success;  
But we'll do more, Scamponius,  
WE'LL DESERVE IT —

*Travels to the Source of the Missouri River*, and across the American Continent, to the Pacific Ocean. Performed by Order of the United States. In 1804, 1805, and 1806. By Captains Lewis and Clarke. Published from the Official Report, and Illustrated by a Map of the Routes, and other Maps. 4to. pp. 665. Price £2 12s. 6d. Longman, and Co. 1814. (Second Edition, 3 vols. 8vo. Price £2 2s. 1815.)

If journeys and voyages of discovery were always undertaken by persons, in whom novelty of object would be certain to awaken profound reflection, or

acute conjecture, no species of reading would be equally captivating to the imagination, or equally pregnant with instruction; — but, unfortunately it happens, that physical and intellectual ability seldom unite in the same individual. The soul of the philosopher, careless of material things, often inhabits a tenement too crazy to bear violent removals; in the peaceful security of his elbow chair, he meditates on the lapse of ages, or expatiates on the wonders of futurity: but, for *facts*, he must confide in the observation of others; — of adventurers, who possess bodily vigour, with that dauntless courage which courts hardships and dangers, and rejoices in the prospect of wilds before untrodden. Such men will ford rivers, scale precipices, combat bears, and outface Indians; but their mental powers survey the forms of things only; the material world is all in all with them; and on its present state, alone, do they ever venture an opinion: hence their narratives may furnish food for reflection to others of a more contemplative turn, but rarely exhibit any trace of profound reflection in themselves; and hence the very imperfect gratification afforded by them, even while the reader sympathizes in the difficulties of their enterprize, and feels his curiosity strongly excited by the objects it may present.

The American Settlers, like the inhabitants of all infant states, direct their attention entirely to making the most of their country. It is with nations as with individuals: wealth must be procured, before the refinements which give it all its value. The Americans are in the first state: hence we may expect from their exertions active surveys, exact calculations, and acute theories, in support of their commercial interest; but abstract reflections, philosophical remarks, or poetical feelings, would at present be as useless and as troublesome appendages to their reasoning faculties, as the toilette of a European lady would be to a Clatsop Beauty, who is admired in proportion as she can dig for roots, carry a load across mountains, or manage a canoe amid rocks, rapids and sand bars. The waving forests that have stood for ages

excite in the breast of an American no other thoughts than the girth of their timber, and their distance from water carriage. The noble rivers that freshen and fertilize the plains through which they pass, are contemplated, only as they offer facilities to future navigation; the habits of the brute creation are studied, to ensure their subjugation; and the varieties of the human race, too often but little raised above them, are marked in the same way, as mere vehicles of commerce, without the slightest feeling of sympathy for them as fellow creatures, or a wish to ameliorate their condition as men.

One great reason of this cold and selfish view of things in the Americans, is that they have no associations with the country, in which they are placed rather by necessity than choice. They regard it neither with the pride of conquest, nor with the affection of nature; — the very grandeur and solitude of the forests, proclaim that here their ancestors were not coeval: the rude liberty of the Aborigines forces upon them the conviction that they have merely wrested from savages territory sufficient for incipient civilization; and they are impatient to become wealthy, because they feel they have no other foundation for self-complacency, or for consequence among nations.

We have been led into these reflections by the volume before us; which is as fruitful in facts as it is barren of remark upon them: premises abound; conclusions are left to be drawn by those who chuse to take the trouble. However, any account of an undertaking of such magnitude as that of exploring unknown countries, and penetrating through trackless wilds, never before visited by civilized man, must be interesting. It is pleasing to see what resolution and activity can attain; and those who may themselves be habitually exposed to danger, will take fresh courage from every instance wherein great dangers have been surmounted. The sagacity, the promptness and humanity of the leaders of this great enterprise cannot be too highly rated, any more than the patience and unanimity of those under their command, during a route of 9,000

miles, and an absence from home of more than two years.

Our readers have already seen the abstract of this account in a letter from Captain Clarke to his brother\*, with the Journal of Serjeant Gass, who was the first to gratify the impatience of his countrymen, and whose narrative, equally faithful and dry, was an honest representation of facts. We then alluded to emulation, excited by the expedition of Sir Alex. Mackenzie, and to that, we ought to add, the desire of exploring the capabilities of Louisiana, a country subsequently obtained by the American Government.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States, Captains Lewis and Clarke set out on their destination to explore the Missouri and the Mississippi, in May 18, 1804.

The party consisted of nine young men, from Kentucky, fourteen watermen, an interpreter and hunter, and a black servant belonging to Captain Clarke—all these, except the last, were enlisted to serve as privates during the expedition, and three serjeants were appointed from amongst them by the Captains.

In this arrangement scientific discoveries were unprovided for; and indeed the perils of the route were sufficient to engross the mental faculties of the most reflecting of the party. Provided with all necessary stores for themselves, and suitable presents for the Indians, they embarked on board of three boats, and proceeded on their adventurous expedition.

The first Indian settlement they arrived at was the Osages; of whose origin we shall give an account for the benefit of certain of our poets, who delight in drawing incidents from mythological sources.

According to universal belief the founder of the nation was a snail passing a quiet existence along the banks of the Osage, till a high flood swept him down to the Missouri and left him exposed on the shore. The heat of the sun at length ripened him into a man, but with the change of his nature he had not forgotten his native seats on the Osage, towards which he immediately bent his way. He was however

soon overtaken by hunger and fatigue, when happily the Great Spirit appeared and giving him a bow and arrow, shewed him how to kill and cook deer, and cover himself with the skin. He then proceeded to his original residence; but as he approached the river, he was met by a beaver, who inquired haughtily who he was, and by what authority he came to disturb his possession? The Osage answered, that the river was his own, for that he had once lived on its borders. As they stood disputing, the daughter of the beaver came, and having by her entreaties reconciled her father to this young stranger, it was proposed that the Osage should marry the young beaver, and share with her family the enjoyment of the river. The Osage readily consented, and from this happy union there soon came the village and the nation of the Washbasha, or Osages, who have ever since preserved a pious reverence for their ancestors, abstaining from the chase of the beaver, because in killing that animal, they killed a brother of the Osage. Of late years however since the trade with the Whites has rendered beaver skins more valuable, the sanctity of these maternal relatives has visibly diminished, and the poor animals have, nearly lost all privileges of kindred.

A special object of Captain Lewis's mission was, to endeavour to gain the confidence of the Indian tribes; to inform them of the change in the government of Louisiana; and to assure them of the goodwill and protection of the United States and their "Great Father," the President. Those tribes which were ignorant of the use of spirituous liquors, were found kind, generous, and honest; those, on the contrary, who were most addicted to it, were brutal, crafty, and violent. The Riccaros, on whisky being offered to them, refused it, saying "they were surprised their Father should present them with a liquor which would make them fools."

On another occasion the same people observed to a French trader, "that no man could be their friend who tried to lead them into such follies." The Assiniboins, on the contrary, are so passionately fond of their "Great Father's milk," as they designate spirituous liquors, that they form their chief inducement to trade with the British. Under the baneful influence of intoxication, their camps become the scene of the

\*. Lit. Pan. Vol. II. p. 373;

†. Lit. Pan. Vol. V. p. 684.

most brutal excesses, and so far from considering it as disgraceful, the women and children are invited to partake in its effects, and the men pique themselves on the number of times that their skill and industry, as hunters, have enabled them to procure the dangerous exchange of kegs of rum for their dried and pounded meat, grease, and the skins of wolves, and foxes:—Surely, that policy—for humanity is out of the question in commercial dealings,—must be short sighted, which seeks to gain a temporary advantage over a people, by injuring their moral character, their domestic habits, and their bodily health!

The passage up the Missouri was very tedious, on account of the windings in its course, as well as the fatigue of going constantly against the current, and the innumerable obstacles presented to the boats from shoals, sand-bars, rapids, and projecting rocks. In one place, they were obliged to make a circuit of about eighteen miles to bring them to a point, which, overland, lay only at a distance of nine hundred and seventy-four yards. At night they drew their boats on shore and encamped on the banks of the river. Various fruits were found on the shores—gooseberries, raspberries, plums, currants, grapes, and some berries, much in request among the Indians. The country, though only thinly wooded, abounded with game, in which term our travellers include brown and white bears and beavers, which, added to the produce of the river, and more bulky contributions from the herds of buffaloes, grazing on the plains, left the party no reason to complain of their fare in the beginning of their route; but, as they advanced towards their intended winter-settlement among the Mandans, they began to find provisions scarce: by the time they reached the Shoshonees, they were compelled to kill their horses for food; and the further they proceeded, the more serious their difficulties became. To the flesh of the dog they soon reconciled themselves, and preferred it to that of the otter; but a diet of roots, berries, and dried fish, visibly affected their health and spirits. Much as they suffered from hunger, in some parts of their route, their bodily

exertions and fatigue, in others, were still more trying; frequently obliged to drag the boats along by ropes on the banks, or to carry them over-land, to scale precipices, where a false step must have hurried them into eternity, to sleep, or rather to become drowsy, upon the earth, drenched in rain, and benumbed with cold, often uncertain of their route, or of procuring subsistence for a single day; ---obliged to be on their guard against any sudden attack from the Indians, or accidental encounters from ferocious animals,—they still sustained their spirits, with a resolution which certainly contributed not a little to get them through their difficulties. An Indian woman, the wife of their interpreter, instigated by that principle of curiosity which is said to be inherent in the daughters of Eve, whatever be their complexion, accompanied them, with an infant at her breast, on their hazardous and fatiguing route, in the hope of seeing the "great water" ---shared in all their privations, and made herself very useful by her knowledge of a large tract of the country through which they had to pass. This woman manifested a most honourable and affecting sensibility, on unexpectedly meeting with her kindred, and the friends of her youth, from whom she had been long separated by the chance of war; a sensibility which appears the more amiable, in one who had previously been but slightly excited, except by her appetite, or her passion for ornaments.

On setting out at seven o'clock Captain Clarke with Chaboneau and his wife, walked on shore, but they had not gone more than a mile before Captain Clarke saw Sacajawea, who was with her husband, one hundred yards a-head, begin to dance, and shew every mark of the most extravagant joy, turning round to him, and pointing to several Indians, whom he now saw advancing on horseback, sucking her fingers at the same time, to indicate that they were of her native tribe. As they advanced, Captain Clarke discovered among them Drewyer dressed like an Indian, from whom he learnt the situation of the party. While the boats were performing the circuit, he went toward the forks with the Indians, who, as they went along, sang aloud with the greatest appearance of delight. We soon drew near

to the camp, and just as we approached it, a woman made her way through the crowd towards Sacajawea, and recognizing each other, they embraced with the most tender affection. The meeting of these two young women had in it something peculiarly touching, not only in the ardent manner in which their feelings were expressed, but from the real interest of their situation. They had been companions in childhood, in the war with the Minnetarees they had both been taken prisoners in the same battle, they had shared and softened the rigours of their captivity, till one of them had escaped from the Minnetarees, with scarce a hope of ever seeing her friend relieved from the hands of her enemies. While Sacajawea was renewing among the women the friendships of former days, Captain Clarke went on, and was received by Captain Lewis and the Chief, who after the first embraces and salutations were over, conducted him to a sort of circular tent or shade of willows. Here he was seated on a white robe; and the Chief immediately tied in his hair six small shells, resembling pearls, an ornament highly valued by these people, who procure them in the course of trade from the sea coast.—The mocassins of the whole party were then taken off, and after much ceremony the smoking began. After this, the conference was to be opened, and glad of an opportunity of being able to converse more intelligibly, Sacajawea was sent for; she came into the tent, sat down, and was beginning to interpret, when in the person of Cameahwait, she recognized her brother: she instantly jumped up, and ran and embraced him, throwing over him her blanket, and weeping profusely: the chief was himself moved, though not in the same degree. After some conversation between them, she resumed her seat, and attempted to interpret for us, but her new situation seemed to overpower her, and she was frequently interrupted by her tears.

This interview took place near the extreme navigable point of the Missouri; we have, therefore, noticed it somewhat out of course; and will resume our observations on the route with more regard to the order of time.

All the meetings for conference on the part of the Indians, end in protestations of poverty, and begging for powder and ball. It is no wonder that they should eagerly seize every opportunity to gain possession of fire arms, or ammunition, when we consider the immense advan-

tages which such acquisition gives them over enemies destitute of equal power. In a country where possession of the finest parts of it must be gained by force, and retained by incessant vigilance, where exceeding poverty renders the most trifling superiority an object of envy, it may easily be imagined that a continued warfare must be carried on:—has one tribe more horses than another?—the poorer endeavours to equalize conditions by stealing some of them;—does a party go a hunting, and leave their village unguarded?—it is entered in their absence; and what they gain in game, they lose in corn. These petty outrages, of course, call for retaliation; and as the remembrance of injury never dies with Indians, no wonder that their numbers decrease under the influence of perpetual warfare. Personal bravery being the quality of most value to them is that which is most immediately rewarded by distinction: He who gives any remarkable proof of it is made a chief; and after every new achievement, he has a right to assume a new name, indicative of the nature of it; as in Europe it is allowed to augment coats of arms with bearings from a conquered enemy. The chiefs do not, however, graft the new name upon the old one, after the fashion of the Welsh:—in that case, addressing them would exercise to the utmost the powers both of lungs and memory; as the reader may perceive from the following list of appellations:—*Pawnawneahpahbe* (Struck by the Pawnee), a name probably taken up in remembrance of some hereditary feud; *Aweavechache* (Half Man), indicative of the modesty of the bearer, who being complimented on his heroic achievements, replied, that he was only half a man; *Manbucksheahokeah* (Seeing Snake); *Mahpahpapurapassatoo* (Horned Weasel).—*Little Thief*, *Little Wolf*, and other diminutives have, we suppose, the same reference to qualities as the name of Little John, the famed companion of Robin Hood, had to stature. Other names appear still more whimsical in their signification, such as *Old woman at a distance*, *Cherry on a bush*, *White Buffalo robe unfolded*, *Buffalo medicine*, *Little wolf medicine*, &c. The word *medicine*

among some of the Indians signifies a superior being, or comforter: a philologist might search for the cause of a similarity of expression in our translation of the Bible, 'A faithful friend is the medicine of life.'

The discovery of the falls of the Missouri is so important a feature in the undertaking, and was the occasion of such rejoicing to the whole party, who were just before almost overcome with the accumulating fatigues of their route, and lost in conjecture as to the right direction of it, that we doubt not our readers will sympathize in the feelings of Captain Lewis, when the sound of the fall of water first broke on his ear:—there is so little enthusiasm in the whole narrative, that we are glad to select an event important in itself, and awakening that admiration and awe, in the minds of the beholders, which the works of an Almighty hand, on so grand a scale, must excite even in the most unreflecting.

In this direction, Captain Lewis had gone about two miles, when his ears were saluted with the agreeable sound of a fall of water, and as he advanced, a spray which seemed driven by the high southwest wind, arose above the plain like a column of smoke, and vanished in an instant. Towards this point he directed his steps, and the noise increasing as he approached, soon became too tremendous to be mistaken for any thing but the great falls of the Missouri. Having travelled seven miles after first hearing the sound, he reached the falls about twelve o'clock: the hills as he approached were difficult of access, and two hundred feet high. Down these he hurried with impatience, and seating himself on some rocks under the centre of the falls, enjoyed the sublime spectacle of this stupendous object, which since the creation had been lavishing its magnificence upon the desert, unknown to civilization.

The river immediately at its cascade is three hundred yards wide, and is pressed in by a perpendicular cliff on the left, which rises to about one hundred feet, and extends up the stream for a mile; on the right the bluff is also perpendicular for three hundred yards above the falls. For ninety or a hundred yards from the left cliff, the water falls in one smooth even sheet, over a precipice of at least eighty feet. The remaining part of the river precipitates itself with a more rapid current,

but being received as it falls by the irregular and somewhat projecting rocks below, forms a splendid prospect of perfectly white foam, two hundred yards in length, and eighty in perpendicular elevation. This spray is dissipated into a thousand shapes, sometimes flying up in columns of fifteen or twenty feet, which are then oppressed by larger masses of the white foam, on all which the sun impresses the brightest colours of the rainbow. As it rises from the fall, it beats with fury against a ledge of rocks which extends across the river at one hundred and fifty yards from the precipice.

For many miles below this fall the river is one continued succession of rapids and cascades; just under one of them is a little island in the middle of the river, well covered with timber. Here, on a cottonwood tree, an eagle had fixed its nest, and seemed the undisputed mistress of a spot, to contest whose dominion neither man nor beast would venture across the gulfs that surround it, and which is further secured by the mist rising from the falls.

The fatigues of the men in the neighbourhood of the falls were considerably increased by the difficulty of conveying their canoes over the rapids: continually in the water, going against a strong current, their feet severely cut by stones, and fragments of rock:—by land they suffered as much from the prickly pear, and the sharp points of earth, left by the trampling of the buffalo in the rains;—loaded with burdens as heavy as they could carry, limping with the soreness of their feet, unable to stand for more than a few minutes, on account of the heat, they were frequently compelled to halt and rest:—at almost every stepping place, they fell, and were asleep in an instant; yet they were ready to go on again at the word of command, not only without murmuring, but with cheerfulness.

To so many positive inconveniences were often added accidents sufficiently appalling, even in description, to shake the nerves of such of our readers as may never have been exposed to the actual contemplation of danger. One time in crossing a narrow pass on the banks of the river, after heavy rains, which had rendered them so slippery as scarcely to afford footing, Captain Lewis slipped; and but for recovering himself by means

of his espartoon, would have been precipitated into the river, over a precipice of about ninety feet:—one of his companions slipped down to the very verge of the precipice, where he lay on his belly, with his right arm and leg over the precipice, while with the other leg and arm he with difficulty held on, to keep himself from being dashed to pieces below.

His dreadful situation was instantly perceived by Captain Lewis, who, stifling his alarm, calmly told him that he was in no danger; that he should take his knife out of his belt with the right hand, and dig a hole in the side of the bluff to receive his right foot. With great presence of mind he did this, and then raised himself on his knees; Captain Lewis then told him to take off his mocassins, and come forward on his hands and knees, holding his knife in one hand and his rifle in the other. He immediately crawled in this way till he came to a secure spot.

This is only one among many instances of the presence of mind and consideration at all times conspicuous in the conduct of Captain Lewis. That his coadjutor was no less gifted with these valuable qualities is evident on repeated occasions. One of them will interest our readers, as it displays the sudden fury of the elements in these solitary regions, of which we can scarcely form an idea. Being separated from their party, Captain Clarke with Chaboneau, and his wife with her young child, took shelter in a deep ravine from an approaching storm.

They were on the upper side of the ravine near the river, perfectly safe from the rain, and therefore laid down their guns, compass, and other articles which they carried with them. The shower was at first moderate, it then increased to a heavy rain, the effects of which they did not feel; soon after a torrent of rain and hail descended; the rain seemed to fall in a solid mass, and instantly collecting in the ravine, came rolling down in a dreadful current, carrying the mud and rocks and every thing that opposed it. Captain Clarke fortunately saw it a moment before it reached them, and springing up with his gun and shot-pouch in his left hand, with his right hand clambered up the steep bluff, pushing on the Indian woman with her child in her arms; her husband too had seized her hand, and was pulling her up the hill, but he was so terrified at the dan-

ger, that but for Captain Clarke, himself and his wife and child would have been lost. So instantaneous was the rise of the water, that before Captain Clarke had reached his gun and begun to ascend the bank, the water was up to his waist, and he could scarce get up faster than it rose, till it reached the height of fifteen feet with a furious current, which, had they waited a moment longer, would have swept them into the river just above the great falls, down which they must inevitably have been precipitated.

Under the head of accidental dangers, we must not forget to make mention of the brown and white bears; than which we cannot conceive more formidable antagonists; running with great swiftness, open-mouthed, on their prey; leaving the track of their talons several inches deep in the ground; difficult, on account of their conformation, to wound mortally; and tenacious of life to the last gasp, we are not surprized that our travellers should declare their preference of encountering a brace of Indians rather than a single bear. A very different specimen of the powers and habits of the brute creation is afforded in the inoffensive little animals called by the French "*petits chiens*," by our travellers "*barking squirrels*." They are about the size of a squirrel, make a whistling noise as they sit at the mouth of their holes, and retreat into them on the appearance of danger; they burrow a considerable depth, and some of their settlements, or villages as they are here termed, extend for nine miles on the banks of the river. The beavers also command extensive tracts, and seem to be as valuable for their flesh as for their coats; they cut down the timber for the space of two or three acres round their habitation, and carry away trees which are as thick as the body of a man. One of them seized a pole which Captain Lewis had planted on the bank of the river with a note fastened to it, to inform the party of the route he had taken.

Early in their ascent on the south side of the Missouri, our travellers passed some antient fortifications which appeared to have originally enclosed a space of five hundred acres, and to have consisted of walls, gateways, covered ways,

and circular redoubts. They were informed by their guides, that many similar fortifications were to be found on the Platte, the Rangas, the Jaques, &c. but not any conjecture respecting when or by whom they were raised. Some specimens of natural architecture, as surprising in their regularity, as the Giant's Causeway, are described in such a manner, as might give occasion to some readers, to imagine that they were meant to be represented as productions of art; they consist of certain walls or cliffs on the banks of the Missouri, in the vicinity of the Falls, which rise from the water to the height of two hundred feet, and are of the breadth of twelve feet. The first is a quarter of a mile long, and is succeeded by a high open plain; three miles further, a second wall of the same height rises on the same side, and three miles further still, a third appears to the north.

These hills and river cliffs exhibit a most extraordinary and romantic appearance; they rise in most places nearly perpendicular from the water, to the height of between two and three hundred feet, and are formed of very white sandstone, so soft as to yield readily to the impression of water, in the upper part of which lie embedded two or three horizontal strata of freestone, insensible to the rain, and on the top is a dark rich loam, which forms a gradually ascending plain, from a mile to a mile and a half in extent, when the hills again rise abruptly to the height of above three hundred feet more. In trickling down the cliffs, the water has worn the soft sandstone into a thousand grotesque figures, among which, with a little fancy, may be discerned elegant ranges of freestone buildings, with columns variously sculptured, and supporting long and elegant galleries, while the parapets are adorned with statuary; on a nearer approach, they represent every form of elegant ruins; columns, some with pedestals and capitals entire: others mutilated and prostrate, some rising pyramidally over each other, till they terminate in a sharp point. These are varied by niches, alcoves, and the customary appearances of desolated magnificence; the illusion is increased by the number of martins, who have built their globular nests in the niches, and hover over these columns, as in our country they are accustomed to frequent large stone structures. As we advance, there seems no end to the visionary enchantment which surrounds us. In the

midst of this fantastic scenery, are vast ranges of walls, which seem the productions of art, so regular is the workmanship; they rise perpendicularly from the river, and sometimes to the height of one hundred feet, varying in thickness from one to twelve feet, being equally as broad at the top as below. The stones of which they are formed, are black, thick, and durable, and composed of a large portion of earth, intermixed and cemented with a small quantity of sand, and a considerable proportion of chalk or quartz. These stones are almost invariably regular parallelepipeds of unequal size in the wall, but equally deep, and laid regularly in ranges over each other like bricks, each breaking and covering the interstice of the two, on which it rests; but though the perpendicular interstice be destroyed, the horizontal one extends entirely through the whole work; the stones are proportioned to the thickness of the wall in which they are employed, being largest in the thickest walls. The thinner walls are composed of a single depth of the parallelepiped, while the thicker ones consist of two or more depths; these walls pass the river at several places, rising from the water's edge much above the sandstone bluffs, which they seem to penetrate; thence they cross in a straight line on either side of the river, the plains over which they tower to the height of from ten to seventy feet, until they lose themselves in the second range of hills: some times they run parallel in several ranges near to each other, sometimes intersect each other at right angles, and have the appearance of ancient houses or gardens.

We must express our regret, that no drawing or plan of these beautiful objects, accompany this description.

It is difficult to give in a short abstract, a clear idea of the various stages, if we may so term them, of our travellers in their route; for, as they found it convenient to their memories to distinguish places before unknown, by names expressive of some circumstance that had befallen themselves, and which could easily be recalled to mind, our readers will not gain much positive information by being told, that one event occurred at Painted Canoe Island, another at White Stallion River, and a third at Little Dog Creek.

After having ascertained the course of the Missouri, Captain Lewis and Captain Clarke, with each a party, took different routes, in order to discover the

Shoshonees, or Snake Indians, whose information and assistance was indispensibly necessary to enable them to pass the Rocky Mountains, in their way to the Pacific Ocean. After much difficulty and disappointment, Captain Lewis proved successful in his search, and an interesting account is given of the manners and character of this tribe, which seems to possess more virtues, with a higher sense of honour, than fall to the share of their neighbours; a fact which Messrs. Gall and Spurzheim will perhaps be enabled to account for, when they understand that this tribe are less addicted, than others, to the practice of flattening, by a mechanical process, the skulls of their infant progeny. The Shoshonees having provided the party with horses and a guide, they began on the 30th of August, 1805, their travels across the mountains, which seem to have constituted much the most fatiguing part of their undertaking. Soon left without any track, they were obliged to cut their way up the steep and rugged heights, through trees and brushwood, while the horses themselves, though accustomed to every hardship, wounded with points of rocks and stumps of trees, and continually in danger of slipping, often fell down the sides of the hills, or turned over with the baggage. On the 16th of September, a fall of snow increased the difficulty of finding a route. Wet, cold, and hungry, the men began to feel dispirited, as well from their excessive fatigues, as from the danger of famine, by which they were threatened, for scarcely any living creature was to be seen amid these dreary mountains, and their horses, on which they had already been reduced to prey, were becoming few in number. We regret that our limits do not allow us to give extracts from this part of the volume; amid so many interesting adventures, we are reluctantly obliged to remain silent.

On the 20th, Captain Clarke discovered a settlement of Indians called the Pierced Nose, among whom the whole party recruited their strength and spirits; but the great fatigues they had undergone by land, made them resolve to take to the water again as soon as possible. They accordingly embarked in

canoes on the Koonskooskee River, and after passing several dangerous rapids, entered Lewis's River, which falls into the Columbia.

Several dangerous rapids occur in this river, particularly one in the neighbourhood of the Lower Falls, where a tremendous black rock, rising perpendicularly from the right shore, stretches across the river to meet the high hills on the opposite side, leaving a channel of only forty-five yards wide, through which the whole body of the Columbia presses its way; no wonder that thus forced into so narrow a channel, it swells and boils with the wildest agitation: yet our brave adventurers steered their boats through this hazardous passage, to the astonishment of the Indians, who assembled on the top of the rock to witness their intrepidity and skill.

On the 17th of November, after a foggy morning, the mist cleared off, and they beheld the delightful prospect of the Pacific Ocean, the object of all their toils, the reward of all their anxieties. The distant roar of the Breakers put the whole party into spirits, and they cheerfully passed that night in the rain. For thirty days, on their first encampment, they suffered much from the heavy and incessant rains, in which time their provisions were spoiled, their clothes rotted, and their articles of merchandise almost destroyed. After this they found a higher point of land on the banks of the river Neutel, which afforded them a more sheltered situation for their winter's encampment. But throughout the whole of that inclement season they suffered severely both from cold and hunger, nor would they have been able to subsist at all, but for the exertions of Drewyer, their principal hunter, a man who, being son of a Canadian Frenchman and an Indian woman, had passed his life in the woods, and combined in a wonderful degree the dextrous aim of the frontier huntsman with the intuitive sagacity of the Indian in pursuing the faintest tracks through the forest.

Under these circumstances, added to their long absence from all social ties, no wonder that they should become anxious to return; accordingly, on the

23d of March, 1806, they left Fort Clatsop, as they had denominated their winter settlement, and began to retrace their route, which proves equally interesting, on their return. We most cordially sympathise with them in the feelings which prompted an involuntary and unanimous shout of joy from the whole party when the sight of some cows feeding on the banks of the river near the little French village of La Chartre, inspired in their minds the delightful conviction, that they were restored to civilization and domestic life.

It is impossible to close this volume without a melancholy reflection on the inconsistencies and imperfections which exist in the mental constitution of man, and the relative nature which our best faculties bear to the situations in which we are called upon to exert them; the courage which sustained Captain Lewis through every danger, that threatened him in the magnificent solitudes of nature, forsook him in the artificial restraints of society, and the life which he had often most honourably hazarded for the welfare of those whom he considered under his protection during his enterprise, was thrown up by his own hand, soon after his return; sacrificed perhaps to a sense of *imaginary* injury.

On Captain Clarke devolved the melancholy task of finishing, alone, the account of the vast journey they had accomplished together in the very spirit of unanimity; and he has acquitted himself of his office with simplicity and modesty. Future adventurers among their countrymen may make more profound observations, or form more ingenious conjectures; but whatever fruits they may reap from their labours, it should never be forgotten that for the first clearing of the soil they are indebted to the commanders of *this* expedition.

To the original American Edition—(which, as an official work, does little honour to the American press, either as to correctness, or beauty of execution)—is annexed an account of the Fur trade, in the more northern parts of the Continent: whoever recommended the omission of this in the Edition before us, is no politician. The subject of Natural History is not forgot in the work; nor its connection with *this* trade.

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*A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, on his Settlement at the Red River, near Hudson's Bay.* By John Strachan D. D. 8vo. pp. 76. Longman and Co. London. 1816.

THERE is an excellent fable extant, which represents a detachment of frogs in a dry season, in search of water;—they found a well; but demurred on the propriety of venturing to establish their abode at a depth whence they probably would never be able to return. Such *should* be the forecast of mankind. It is not because they feel certain sufferings at the present moment that they are justified in running every kind of risque for the future. Wisdom is inconsistent with rashness; and after the difficulties and distresses recorded in the narrative of Captains Lewis and Clarke, we presume that few of our readers would think seriously of emigrating to the head of the Missouri, or to, the Snowy Mountains which supply its streams. Perhaps, too, they would not greatly approve of establishing themselves in a spot likely hereafter to become part of the Sovereignty of the United States. These evils would have attended the settlement projected by Lord Selkirk, if Dr. Strachan be correct; and he *ought* to be correct; as his situation at York, in upper Canada, cannot but afford him sufficient means of knowing the truth.

His Lordship's proposed scheme has failed; we therefore can but take occasion from it to warn all who feel inclined to leave their old homes, to look well to the reported properties and conveniences of their intended new one. Is there no part of this island where industry and skill might find—not merely refuge—but, encouragement, as well as in America? Under the persuasion that this question must be answered in the affirmative, we subjoin Dr. S's view of proposals for emigration; for which he brings ample authorities, derived from experience. He objects against the validity of the title to the lands offered:—a question, by the bye, that can scarcely be understood, or answered, by any man, before he quits England: He says,

1st. The tract said to be purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company by your Lordship is supposed to embrace the West side of Lake Winipie, to extend from the 46th to the 52d degree of North latitude, and West-erly to the source of the water falling into that Lake. Your Lordship requires not to be informed, that the boundary line of the Hudson's Bay charter is fixed, by the treaty of Utrecht, at the 49th degree of North latitude. South of this line they cannot give the shadow of a title.

The probability therefore is, that the American Government will claim, and seize this country.

If the line between the British Colonies and the American States be drawn due West from the Lake of the Woods, as the Americans will, no doubt, insist on, notwithstanding its injustice, and their pertinacity may attain, then will all the forms of the colony, from the forks of the Red River, comprising all they now cultivate, and, perhaps, all worth cultivation, be clearly within the American territories.—Should this happen, it is sufficiently evident, that this nation of land speculators will not allow your Lordship's claim. If it turn out otherwise, the King will not confirm your purchase, unless very badly advised, by giving you a good title. For, as it will afterwards appear, the settlement, if it ever prosper, must of necessity become an appendage to the United States, and, of course, hostile to Great Britain. The title is, therefore, so far from being secure, that it is exposed to the most serious objections.

To promote this colony, then, is not to establish *British Settlers*, but, to contribute to encrease the population of the United States: whereas, in fact,

The Americans should be considered aliens, as well as other nations, and declared incapable of holding landed property, or of having any share in the Government. The general defection of recent settlers from the United States of America during the late contest, shews this to be a measure of imperious necessity, for, while the great majority of the people exhibited a loyalty which has never been surpassed, the greater part of the American adventurers either deserted, or held back; and, in some parts of the country where they were numerous, endangered the safety of loyal subjects, by their treacherous adherence to the enemy.

After expatiating on the unfavourable situation, properties, &c. of the lands in question, this Patriotic writer concludes with the following counsels, for

the sake of which, in fact, we have reported on his work, and recommend it to the unsettled and discontented.

Before concluding this letter, I would offer a very short advice to those of my countrymen in Great Britain and Ireland who are thinking of leaving their native country for America.

1.—I would strenuously advise those who can live comfortably, to remain where they are: for the greatest success will not be an equivalent for the miseries they must suffer before this success is realized. Even then they will be dissatisfied, and they will look back with regret on the comforts they have left.

2.—I would even advise such as are able to rub along, and preserve their independence, to remain at home.

3.—To such as are determined to emigrate, I present, for their inspection, the encouragement offered by Government, should they come to the Canadas, contrasted with the conditions offered by your Lordship to such as emigrate to the Red River.

The British Government gives to those emigrants who come out under their protection to the Canadas,

One or two hundred acres of excellent land—for nothing;

Farming utensils—for nothing;

Provisions for one year—for nothing;

They are under the protection of the laws, and enjoy all the privileges of British subjects;

They have access to religious instruction,

The means of educating their children.

The best medical aid.

They are in no danger from the Indians;

They have a good market for their produce;

Their supplies of clothing and other necessities can be obtained at a moderate expence.

If they shall prefer going to the Red River, your Lordship gives them—

One hundred acres of land—for £50;

Farming utensils—for their full value;

Provisions—for their full value;

The settlers are at the mercy of agents;

They are not under the protection of law;

Have no access to religious instruction;

In continual dread from the Indians;

No market for their produce;

Their supplies dear!!!—&c. &c.

An appendix gives instances of more than one settler who attempted a settlement at the red river—and returned in a state of repentance.

*England, and the English People.*

By Jean-Baptiste Say. Translated by J. Richte. 8vo. pp. 68. Sherwood and Co. London, 1816. 8vo. pp. 68.

THE opinions of foreigners are too often despised by our countrymen. The imperfect information such visitors are able to obtain, with the no less imperfect manner in which they express their sentiments, give a certain air of awkwardness, or of incompetence, to their remarks, and those who might benefit by them turn a deaf ear, or, perhaps, are so rude as to convert good sense into ridicule. On the other hand, it must be confessed, that a flying visit is no adequate means of forming an estimate of a people or a country; of acquiring a notion of advantages or disadvantages, as they apply to apparent facts, or relative situations.

Many things which foreigners think much to our disparagement, we rejoice in, as blessings of no common magnitude: while, we have often regretted on their behalf, those very circumstances in which they have gloried.

A curious instance of these opposite inferences, is furnished by our author, who says—

There are to be found there, without doubt, great landholders and rich capitalists, who may idly fold their arms, and whose pleasures are their only business: their revenues are so great, that they exceed all wants, and defy all dearth: but the number of these is always small, compared with the bulk of a nation. The English nation in general, with the exception of these favourites of fortune, is compelled to perpetual labour. She cannot rest. One never meets in England professed idlers: the moment a man appears unoccupied, and looks about him, he is stared at. There are no coffee houses, no billiard rooms, filled with idlers from morning to night: and the public walks are deserted every day but Sunday. There every body runs, absorbed in his own affairs. Those who allow themselves the smallest relaxation from their labours, are promptly overtaken by ruin. I was assured, when at London, that, during the visit of the Allied Sovereigns, whose presence excited a lively curiosity, many families of that class who had little beforehand, and who sacrificed their labour for

several successive days to obtain a sight of them, fell into the greatest embarrassments.

Those even who are at their ease in their occupations, and who can relax at their pleasure, continue to work, in order to become rich and to keep pace with the profusion of the times (*marcher de pair dans toutes les profusions*). The greatest disgrace in France is want of courage—in England, want of money. The one is, perhaps, not more reasonable than the other.

This state of things produces a deplorable effect on the mind, and makes the philosophic observer fear that this country of Bacon, of Newton, and of Locke, will soon make rapid and retrograde steps towards barbarism. It appears certain that they read much less than they did: they have not time, and books are too dear. The rich, who think of nothing but enjoyment, have other pleasures than those of the mind, and the one destroys the aptitude for the other. The little which people of fashion in general read is never of the best. Truly useful reading requires an application which is troublesome to them; and when by accident they read good works, it is like seed thrown on a barren soil, which brings forth no fruit. The middle class is the only one which studies usefully for society, and that class will soon be unable to study in England.

Now, we conceive, that no plague worse than idleness can befall a country; that, where any class, or number of individuals, can loiter away their time, not merely uselessly, but injuriously, “from morning to night,” in “coffee-houses, billiard-rooms,” and other kinds of what assumes the name of amusements, they suffer in their own persons; their connections suffer also; and their country suffers with them.

Has not France most woeful reason to complain of the consequences of idleness in her community? Would it not have been infinitely to her advantage, had those who were the instruments of her calamities some years ago, been employed in exertions of honest labour? The man who busily plies the loom, or the hammer, is too much and too beneficially occupied, to hire himself at a few shillings a day, for a massacre of his fellow citizens. That a city so vast as our metropolis, should furnish idlers enough to do mischief, while it is confessed, is lamented; but, this only

proves the general conviction, that, were every man at his post, the security of the public would be the more solid and permanent.

One of the laudable arts of Government is, to find occupation for every soul; and, though it is not possible to effect this, strictly speaking, yet the immense and constant demand for labour in England, should be placed among the felicities, not among the disadvantages, of the people.

We have known minor politicians who computed the cost to the nation of a public sight, supposed to occupy a single day; it amounted to thousands of pounds, in the labour, &c. &c. suspended for the time. They proceeded to calculate that arising from the visits of the Sovereigns: the result would have appeared frightful, reduced to French livres. The attack and defence of the house of Sir Francis Burdett, his escort to the Tower, and his expected procession, when released, amounted to a sum, which, as we have not the figures at hand, we are unwilling to state. In short, every honest man among us knows, that "the hand of the diligent maketh rich," but "idleness clothes a man with rags."

As to the progressive barbarity of our times, the translator has entered his protest against the conclusions drawn by his author: we insert his words:

In the short time the Author spent in this country, as he visited Scotland as well as most of the manufacturing towns, he had not time to become acquainted with the actual habits of the people; nor does he seem to have heard of those novel establishments, the innumerable "Book Societies," which are to be found in almost every town; by means of which many single copies of these works, and of the better kind too, pass, almost as soon as published, into the hands of a great number of individuals; after which they are frequently sold, at reduced prices, to persons who are eager to avail themselves of so much easier an opportunity of possessing some portion of the literature of the times. Thus, the effect of the "dearness of books" is also, in a considerable degree, prevented.

This is not all: it consists with our knowledge that the number of books of education now furnished by the press, is beyond all former precedent: that good

books, or what obtain the character of good books, are circulated in immense numbers, from country presses, as well as in London editions; and that, could the whole be calculated, it would demonstrate an astonishing increase of readers, and students, within the last thirty years, in the country of Bacon, Newton, and Locke.

It is true, nevertheless, that our London tradesmen delight in the appearance of wealth; and were it free from deception, it might pass without censure; but, while the public has no other means of forming a judgment on the value of a stock of goods, than by the specimen shewn at the shop window, this advantage will continue to be taken, notwithstanding the condemnation of it by M. Say.

Nowhere are the efforts made to attract purchasers pushed further than in England. Hence that dressing out of shops, those extravagant and fantastic ornaments, which are designed to compel attention. Hence those numerous advertisements; those goods offered at less than prime cost; that air of quackery, which strikes all foreigners. Even the managers of the principal theatres boast, in the most pompous style, of the applauses which their actors have received from an enraptured audience, an audience which, to a certain extent, they had composed themselves. To announce to the public a new undertaking, or even a simple change of residence, an immovable bill at the corner of the streets is not sufficient; and they carry about like banners, in the midst of the busy crowd of London, walking notices, which the passengers may read without losing a minute.

As to our foreign commerce, it might well bid defiance to the utmost rigour and vigilance of the Continental System, M. Say, himself, being judge.—His statement justifies our assertion.

Speculators of every nation were enabled to purchase goods in England, and to procure, at an advantageous rate, the money to pay for them. If they bought an article at Birmingham which cost a pound sterling, instead of paying twenty four francs for the pound which they were obliged to remit for it, it cost them only eighteen francs at most; so that they might be content without gaining—What do I say? They might be content even to lose on the goods, since, by the exchange alone, they gained 25 per cent., a fourth part of the sum to be remitted.

So then, the worst to which Napoleon could force this turbulent generation was, to exert industry, somewhat more than formerly: to labour more diligently, in order to meet the pressure of the expences necessarily incurred in defending the Sacred Island against his visitation, and, at length, hurling him from his throne. By this diligence, we sold our productions cheap; and his tormented slaves could afford to defy his most terrific prohibitions! So much for his Berlin and Milan Decrees! against this "nation of shopkeepers."

Nor is this all: the habit of industry formed by necessity, will continue its action for many a day to come. If to this be added, that consummate skill and care which we have repeatedly pressed on our population, we confess, that the secret is manifest on which we depend for that favourable reception in foreign markets, which is now indispensable to us; and for the continuance of that superiority which has hitherto been assigned to our productions by the verdict of the world at large.

Let it not be thought that we are insensible to the difficulties of our country: we both see them, and feel them: but, at the same time, we indulge the persuasion that they are not insurmountable; and while we look at them steadily, we equally steadily look around, to discover—not the shortest, but,—the best method of surmounting them. Nor let this nation abate its gratitude to those worthies in every department of the State who have been conspicuously successful in humbling the foe. Our merchants, our manufacturers, our engineers, with others beyond number deserve statues, in our opinion; but we trust they have received, generally speaking, more substantial rewards.—Not so, our military chiefs: where is the Briton who will not rejoice in the ability of his country to continue to reward the posterity of the Hero of Blenheim, and the family of the Hero of Trafalgar. Says M. S.

I do not know up to what point political justice requires that the money of a nation should be given to a citizen who has done nothing for it, and who is not recommended by any particular talent or virtue,

simply because fortune has made him the brother of an admiral who lost his life in a naval engagement.

This is what the family of Nelson annually costs the English nation:

To Earl Nelson, brother of the admiral, besides a peerage .	£ 5000
For the purchase of an Estate, 100,000 <i>l.</i> , the interest of which costs the country .	5000
To Viscountess Nelson, his Widow .	2000
To Mrs. Bolton & Mrs. Matcham, his sisters, 10,000 <i>l.</i> each, the interest of which costs the country .	1000
	<hr/> £13,000

The public Treasury continues to pay to the Duke of Marlborough, who is not descended from the great Duke, but who took his name in consequence of marrying a descendant, 5000*l.* annually, besides the magnificent estate of Blenheim, which he inherits.

But, if male issue were denied by nature to the Duke of Marlborough; must his descendants by his daughters be overlooked? They too were heroines in their way: and it is well known, that one of them struck such awe into a footpad who presented a pistol at her, that he failed of his purpose: "No, indeed, fellow! what! the daughter of John Duke of Marlborough be robbed!"

*The State of the United Kingdom at the Peace of Paris, November 20, 1815, respecting the People; their Domestic Energies; their Agriculture; their Trade; their Shipping; and their Finances. By George Chalmers. F.R.S.S.A. Price 1*s.* Stockdale, London, 1816.*

THE best answer that can be given to Foreign prognosticators of evil, may be derived from the Official Tables, of which this sheet is an Epitome. As to native predictors of ruin, we would not willingly spoil their pleasure; and, therefore, we acknowledge the fact, as a matter of course:—ruined we certainly are. Mr. Chalmers has heretofore furnished acceptable matter for our pages:—again he appears, and speaks the language of cheerfulness.

Our PEOPLE, says Mr. C. were, about 1780 not less than 8,447,000 souls: in

1801 they were found by Parliamentary Enquiry to be 9,340,000; in 1811 they were by the same authority, 10,150,615. The number in Scotland in 1801 was 1,618,303; in 1811, it was 1,805,000. The population of Ireland in 1800 was supposed to be 4,000,000; in 1814, it approached to 6,000,000.

The LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the United Kingdom, Mr. C. deduces from the number of Acts of Parliament passed: these were

from 1784 to 1792....	750
— 1792 to 1800....	1,124
— 1806 to 1814....	1,632.

AGRICULTURE has received under its cultivation, during the present reign, at least 3,500,000 acres: the number of Acts of Parliament for draining wet lands, for dividing commons, &c. was 1,591. Of course these are suspended for the moment; but, he must be a bold man, who will venture to affirm, that they will not be either confirmed, or resumed, in two or three years from this time.

COMMERCE presents a very lively Picture: our Exports from Britain, in

1756 were about.....	12,371,867
1793 —————	24,753,867
1803 —————	33,614,992
1809 —————	50,301,763
1814 —————	56,591,514.

The Exports from Ireland were: in

1751 about .....	1,854,605
1801 — .....	4,100,526
1809 — .....	5,739,843
1814 — .....	7,139,437.

Now it must be acknowledged, that no small part of this increased *value* consisted in the amount of taxes, added to the cost price of the goods: nevertheless, the increased *quantity* of goods produced, and exported, was very considerable, and absolutely undeniable: as appears from many pages of our work, in which this is justified by Tables.

The quantity of SHIPPING has kept pace with the quantity of goods to be carried abroad. The Tonnage, was, in

	Tons British.	Foreign.
1756 —	496,254	76,456
1793 —	1,255,939	262,558
1803 —	1,470,520	689,404

1809 Total.....2,230,902.

1814 Total.....2,447,268.

Our Readers will have observed the gradual reduction of *prices of GOLD and SILVER*, as marked in our Commercial Report: Gold is now at £4. 0. 0. per oz. for the best coined gold. Silver at 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Dollar Silver. These prices have lately fallen with great deliberation; but, we hope and expect to see them continue falling, notwithstanding that reluctance.

Mr. C. states the SINKING FUND on February 1, 1815 at £11,324,760, but, he has not stated its amount for the year 1816. We doubted the propriety of touching it, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer trespassed on it for a part of the Assignments to the Public Creditor: and, we should be glad to see it considered as *sacred*; for a long, a very long, time to come.

The proportion which its available amount bears to that of the National Debt fairly met, and fully stated, should be constantly kept within view of Parliament. Every quarter, every month, it should be put into the hands of members; in a more effectual way than by being merely “laid on the table.”

In our opinion the Health and Strength of the Body Politic resembles that of the Body Natural. While the circulation flows freely from the heart and to the heart, the Constitution is safe, though the arms and the legs may be weary and overworked. Fever, announced by too rapid motion of the blood, is dangerous; not less a motion too slow and languid. Let us hope, that Britain is in no danger from failure in her other systems;—that she need fear no paralysis, for instance; but, her heart and her head being sound, however the Doctors may disagree on the treatment proper to certain symptoms, that she may yet enjoy a life of ages.—She will do very well, if the Doctors do not kill her.

Mr. C. will probably include this sheet in a larger work.

For particulars of the Former “Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain, after every war since the Revolution,” by the same Author, see Literary Panorama. Vol. IX. p. 1019, *et seq.*

*An Account of the First Edinburgh Musical Festival*, held between October 30 and November 5, 1815. By G. F. Graham, Esq. Edinburgh, Blackwood; Baldwin, and Co. London. 1816.

MUSIC, as a study with professors of Music, seeking in it their gratification, is placed in a situation not without difficulty; though it must be recognized as a natural talent, and a gift derived from the Author of our nature. To forbid the exercise of a power, in itself neither detrimental, nor blameable, were to be wiser than the Wisdom to which we owe our being; on the other hand, it cannot be denied that the study has proved a snare to many an ingenious mind, and has issued in the ruin of many a hopeful youth. On this we speak feelingly: the reputation of singing a good song, has issued, to our certain knowledge, in an augmentation of the number of "Whereas's" in the Gazette.

Mr. Graham, aware of the force of facts, endeavours to parry their consequences, in the opening of his Introduction to this pleasing volume. He justly lays the blame on the want of self-control in the person injured; but, his reference to other indulgencies, no less pernicious than music, affords no logical consequence, such as he endeavours to draw from it. The sleep-producing pipes of Mercury, were found irresistibly powerful by the hundred eyes of Argus; and when those vigilant optics were all gradually closed—we know the issue.

The melodies of Scotland hold a distinguished rank among national airs; and it cannot be wondered at, that they should be firmly fixed on the minds of the population. It appears, however, that more scientific compositions of sweet sounds are relished with avidity, by the musical amateurs of that country.

About the close of 1814, a few gentlemen, of refined taste, agreed to introduce a Musical Festival into Edinburgh, and as the public charities stood in need of assistance, this mode of extending help to them, was readily adopted.

A subscription for the Festival was opened at the rate of three guineas for each set of six transferable tickets; and, at the

same time, another subscription was proposed to the public in name of a guarantee fund, in order to provide for ultimate payment, if the expenses of the Festival should happen to exceed the produce of the tickets. Both of these subscriptions were most liberally entered into by the public; and the Directors having now solid grounds to support their hopes of success, pursued the object in view with additional ardour and unwearied diligence.

For some time previous to the Festival, the concourse of strangers towards Edinburgh was unexampled. From England, and the remotest parts of Scotland, individuals and whole families poured into the city. Every house and every room that could be obtained, was occupied by persons of all ranks and ages, who had left, for a time, their own habitations, incited by eager curiosity, and animated by high hopes of pleasure which were to be gratified by the splendour and magnificence of an entertainment altogether new in Scotland, and nowhere surpassed in point of select music, eminent professors, and accurate performance.

The list of performers, and of pieces is truly respectable; and the *historical* remarks of the writer are intelligent, and instructive. Many of them are *culqued* on the criticisms of Dr. Burney on the Commemoration of Handel; and indeed, the narrative strongly brings that Musical Festival to mind. We cannot render these intelligible to our readers; and therefore, we prefer to take an extract from a sensible Essay annexed to the main history. Says Mr. G.

It is very remarkable, that the Greek *Dorian Mode*, as altered by Olympus, (according to Aristoxenus, who lived 340 years A. C.) exactly resembles, in its omissions, the scale in which many of the old Scottish melodies are composed. In these scales the fourth and seventh of the key are omitted. This seems to shew, that the origin of the Scottish music is of much greater antiquity than is commonly imagined.\* That this peculiar kind of scale was not derived from the Irish or Welsh, appears from the circumstance of these people having, at a very remote period, harps capable of producing the whole se-

\* By putting the series of sounds used by Olympus into a major key, for instance C major, we shall have exactly the ancient Scottish scale.

mitonic series contained in the compass of upwards of four octaves; and from the nature of their ancient melodies, in which the fourth and seventh of the scale are freely used. Their melodies, too, have a character more regular than the Scottish; and their use of the sharp seventh, and other chromatic intervals in the minor scale, shews that their music was become very artificial at a time when the Scottish music was yet in its infancy.

The scale of the old Scottish melodies, and likewise the ancient Greek modes, did not admit the sharp seventh of the key.

It is a curious characteristic of the ancient Greek music, that all their modes, or keys, (fifteen in number,) were minor; that is to say, that in each of them the third note in the first tetrachord, was a minor third from the key note. This must have given to their melodies a cast of melancholy, like that which tinctures many of the ancient Scottish, Irish, and Welsh airs, as well as those fragments of African and Asiatic melody, which have been brought to Europe.

That the Chinese musical scale contains omissions nearly allied to those in the altered Greek Dorian mode before mentioned, is proved by the late existence in Paris of a musical instrument brought from China, which, as described by Dr. Burney who saw it there, "was a kind of *Staccado*, consisting of bars of wood of different lengths, as sonorous as if they had been of metal; these were placed across a hollow vessel resembling the hull of a ship."

The existence of Music in every nation of the known world, shews the congeniality of the language of modulated sound to the general nature of man. Wherever Music is to be found, certain melodies are appropriated to express rejoicing, or lamentation; and where it has assumed the aspect of an art, it is also employed to signify the intermediate shades of difference between these two extremes. The progressions of melody, in the minor scale, generally convey the impression of melancholy, while those of the major scale excite emotions of cheerfulness, or amatory tenderness.

It must be acknowledged, that the Art has been rendered more ridiculous by the misapplied talents, or preposterous attempts of professors, than by any other means. The desire of excessive expression has produced nonsense: the wight who to denote a rainbow placed his notes in a semi-circle, was

but a learned fool; and Purcell himself, who signify "they that go down to the sea in ships," made the music go down to D D, was surely ill employed, for so great a composer. In the *Stabat Mater* of Pergolesi, and in the Messiah of Handel, there is an expression of whipping attempted, which, if understood, is either profane or ridiculous. — The air "All we like sheep have gone astray," has been thought to resemble exactly the bustle of a number of sheep breaking their fold; if this is true, it impeaches the character of the composer; if it is false, it degrades the judgment of the hearer.

If these remarks needed any support, they might derive it from the sentiments of the rational critic before us.

Some, even of the greatest composers, have attempted things beyond the province of their art, in endeavouring to imitate such sounds as the dashing of rain, the pattering of hail, the whistling of wind, the roaring of thunder; or such motions as the flow of a river, the zigzag movement of lightning, the rolling of the waves of the sea, and the falling of buildings, or other heavy bodies, &c.

It appears, however, that the only sounds that Music can imitate successfully, are those expressive of certain human passions, or affections; the notes of a very few birds, and the cries of two or three other animals. Certain motions of particular bodies may, in some degree, be expressed by Music, though always imperfectly and indistinctly. In general, imitative passages produce their greatest effect when introduced in the instrumental accompaniments to Vocal Music, where they derive their chief force from the explanatory indications of the words which usually precede, or follow them. Some composers have occasionally indulged their inclination to buffoonery, by introducing, in their lighter works, imitations of the braying of asses, the screeching of owls, the gabbling of geese, &c. but these ludicrous and disagreeable noises are not among the legitimate objects of musical expression.

Music obtains its purpose most completely, when it takes advantage of the recollective sympathies of the hearer. A cuckoo song will remind us of spring; the cooing of the dove, and the singing of small birds, rouses the memory; the ringing of bells, marks a country church

yard; and these, by reminding the hearer of former ideas, penetrate into his inmost soul. Hence the *razz des vaches* is fatal to Swiss peasantry, distant from home; as Captain Cook's sailors, when at Kamtschatka, were ready to faint on finding the stem of a pewter spoon marked "*London*."

Now these combinations are far, very far, from cramping the science or skill of the Professor: they merely shew that the art is infinite, in its extent; but a judicious choice cannot be dispensed with. It is probable, that this touches on the reason why the Italian Opera fails of obtaining that success among us, which it enjoys at home. It is usually, much more fashionable than popular. Here again we meet our author.

The Opera forms a portion of the public entertainment in London. This, under proper regulations, would certainly tend much to improve the general taste in Music; but, as it now exists, nothing, or rather worse than nothing, may be expected from it. The absurd and incongruous productions generally received and applauded in the modern theatres under the name of operas, seem to have been long ago prophetically characterised by Horace, in the beginning of his epistle to the Pisos on the Art of Poetry. Such extraordinary and monstrous performances deservedly fell under the lash of Addison's criticism in the Spectator: but, notwithstanding that their absurdities (I mean their poetical ones, for, of their Music that gentleman was no judge) were then and since forcibly enough indicated, they still continue to possess a high degree of favour in England, as well as in the country in which they originated. Among a thinking and intelligent people like the English, this encouragement of miserable mixtures of bad Poetry and indifferent Music, can arise only from a general ignorance of the language and sentiments of these pieces, and a still more general ignorance of the style of good musical composition.

While the operas of Metastasio, and other Italians of real talent, are supplanted by those of contemptible authors, and while the puerile and watery compositions of certain favoured artists are preferred to the elegant, energetic, and masterly productions of such men as Haydn, Mozart, Winter, and Cimarosa, it would be vain to expect that the opera style should ever appear in its true splendour and magnificence.

If these sentiments are heresy, we must take the consequences of avowing them. Happily, there is no Musical Inquisition whose authority we need to dread; and we protest against being included in the list destined by the Holy Office to an *Auto da Fé*.

The distribution of the profits derived from this Musical Festival, does too much honour to the managers to be omitted; and indeed, the whole is well entitled to be handsomely recorded, for the information not of contemporaries only, but of successors.

"The following distribution of the profits arising from the Edinburgh Musical Festival, has been made by the Lord Provost, Lord President, Lord Justice Clerk, and Lord Chief Baron, who were appointed Trustees for that purpose:—

The Royal Infirmary . . . .	£400 0 0
Lunatic Asylum . . . .	400 0 0
Magdalene Asylum . . . .	100 0 0
Destitute Sick Society . . . .	100 0 0
House of Industry . . . .	60 0 0
Industrious Blind . . . .	55 0 0
Senior Female Society . . . .	50 0 0
Edinburgh Charity Workhouse . . . .	50 0 0
Parochial Schools . . . .	30 0 0
Society for decayed Musicians . . . .	30 0 0
Society for relief of indigent old men . . . .	30 0 0
Canongate Charity Workhouse . . . .	25 0 0
Leith Indigent Sick Society . . . .	50 0 0
Ditto Female Society . . . .	30 0 0
Ditto Sabbath Evening School . . . .	30 0 0
Ditto Boys' Charity School . . . .	30 0 0
Ditto Girls' Charity School . . . .	30 0 0

£1500 0 0

and the Trustees farther directed Mr. Russell to pay to the Charity Workhouse of this city, such farther sum as shall appear to be due by him, when his accounts, as Treasurer of the Edinburgh Musical Festival, shall have finally closed."

#### RECEIPTS.

2

1. Produce of tickets for the six regular performances . . . . 4846 13 0
2. Ditto of extra Morning Concert, on Friday, which was given on account of many persons from the country having been disappointed of tickets for the other performances . . . . 276 13 0
3. Produce of Assembly, in George's Street Assembly Rooms . . . . 448 7 0
4. Sums received from persons viewing the Parliament-house, at 1s. each . . . . 61 15 0

5. Ditto received from sale of printed books of the performance . . . . . \$5 11 0
6. Miscellaneous receipts, consisting of interest of cash deposited with Sir William Forbes and Co. by the treasurer . . . . . 16 9 0½

£3785 8 6½

It appears from the report of the Treasurer, that the whole number of tickets sold, was 9011; and the number of persons, who attended the six regular performances, was 8776.

\* \* For some whimsical pretensions of the *Fanatiei por la Musica*, see *Panorama* Vol I. 991. Vol II. 924. *et al.*

*Tables of the Positions, or of the Latitudes and Longitudes of Places*, composed to accompany the "Oriental Navigator;" or sailing Directions for the East Indies, China, Australia, &c., with Notes explanatory and descriptive. By John Purdy. 4to, pp. 172. Whittle and Laurie, London, 1816.

If we rightly understand a private note which reached us, together with this volume, we are distinguished, as well as obliged, by the present of a copy of it;—a few only being done up separately for private distribution." We are glad to have been favoured by Mr. P's recollection; for, though we have no thought at present of undertaking a voyage of discovery in the Great South Sea, nor any fear of a forced acquaintance, *in propria persona*, with Port Jackson or New Zealand, yet we can honestly recommend the labours of this writer to adventurers in Australia, Polynesia, &c. &c.

We have had repeated occasion to desire from the composers of maps and charts such communications of their authorities, as might contribute to a due estimate of the merit of their labours. Away with that quackery which delights in concealment!—Or, if professors of these studies, and others equally liberal, will not violate the rules of the body, let them cease from complaint on "the little sense entertained by the public, of their merit and diligence." How often

have we heard this lamentation uttered! without the slightest consideration by what means the public should be able to ascertain the *quantum* of merit alluded to. It is true such compilations demand much labour; and they seem to possess little originality: but, the judicious, whose applause alone is worth obtaining, know before hand that *so it must be*; and their praises will be proportioned to the skill displayed by the artist, in rendering his authorities subservient to his purpose. Who values a correct Historian the less, because his margin points out the sources of his information? nobody expects him to make *new facts*. Who can possibly complain of a Geographer, that refers for capes, bays, and promontories to those who saw them? it is no part of his duty to lay down *new* rocks, islands, &c. in order to become an original author. Correctness is the life and soul of his art; but for this he must depend on others. Nay more; when authorities are deficient, it is his duty to say so: this candour the public has a right to demand. An intelligent mind knows that equal, (perhaps greater) instruction, is derived from its failures, as from its successes: and it is no small merit to point out the opportunity of success to others.

The work before us, is an instance of great labour, it answers to the idea we have formed of what should be placed within reach of the public, more accurately than any we are acquainted with. It contains the names of many thousands of places, with their latitudes and longitudes marked; the authorities on which these are adopted; with notes, which speak highly for Mr. P's diligence, and are at once amusing and instructive. By employing a small type, a great quantity of matter is comprised in a page; and the writer desires that communications for correction or improvement may be forwarded to his publishers.

After all, how limited is science! Some suppose that Aristotle threw himself into the sea, from absolute vexation that he could not discover the cause of the tides: we have acquired a tolerable notion of that cause; but are completely at a loss to imagine what principle governs the variation of the compass. Even in

our own metropolis, on our own river, this baffles our skill;—as—after having seriously cautioned our readers against imitation of Aristotle, in his unphilosophical movement,—we shall shew, from the Author before us.

*Variation of the Compass.*—The present Variation at London is about  $24^{\circ} 17'$  W.: In the Thames Mouth,  $24^{\circ} 30'$ : Downs,  $24^{\circ}$ : Spithead,  $25^{\circ}$ : Scilly Islands,  $26^{\circ} 30'$ : near Cork Harbour,  $28^{\circ} 15'$ : and N. W. of Ireland,  $32^{\circ} 30'$  W.

Some years hence this will change; and future geographers will have to mark E instead of W.

By way of instancing the difficulties which attend marine researches, (to say nothing of dangers) with the necessity for obtaining the utmost possible precision, we insert an extract that marks a spirit and perseverance which ought to have met with success:—and this disappointment happened off the coast of Brazil, where our ships now resort, month after month, by scores.

The following extract from Captain Colnett, must be interesting to every navigator traversing this ocean.

On leaving Rio Janeiro, I stood away to the southward and eastward to search for the Island Grand, which is said to lie in the latitude of  $45^{\circ}$  South, and was the first object recommended to me by the Board of Admiralty. On the 17th of March, at noon, latitude by observation  $39^{\circ} 53'$  South; longitude, by the mean of chronometers,  $34^{\circ} 21'$  West; and, by account,  $34^{\circ} 25'$ ; variation  $9^{\circ}$  East. The sea appeared of a pale green, and we saw many birds, some of which were said, by several of my people, to be of those kinds which are supposed to indicate the vicinity of land; such as sand larks, and a large species of curlew; but neither of the latter kind of birds were seen by me. From noon of the seventeenth until six in the evening, the wind blew from the south-east, and we stood away to the southward and westward: it then became calm, and continued so till midnight, when it blew from the north-west, being, at this time, in the situation which I had often heard my old commander, Captain Cook, mention, as the position of the Isle of Grand: I accordingly entertained great expectations of seeing it; more especially as the birds appeared in great numbers during the whole of the day. In the evening we stood away to the southward, in which direction I continued

my course for the night. At day-light, on the eighteenth, the surface of the water was covered with feathers; and frequently in the forenoon we passed several birch twigs, as well as quantities of drift-wood and sea-weed. These appearances continued until noon of the same day, when our observation was in latitude  $40^{\circ} 12'$  South; longitude by observation of sun and moon,  $35^{\circ} 34'$  West; and by means of chronometers  $34^{\circ} 8'$ . At this time the appearance of the sea had changed to a dirty green; which could not be the effect of the sky, as it was very clear; these tokens of land induced me to heave-to, and try for soundings with a hundred and fifty fathoms of line, but got no bottom: we had no sooner got the lead in, when, to our great astonishment, at three or four miles distance from us, the whole horizon was covered with birds of the blue peterel kind. At the same time black whales were seen spouting in every direction, and the boats pursued one to harpoon it, but without success. Indeed, we were not very solicitous to kill black whales, and willingly gave up the chase at this time, to make all the sail we could, and to exert our utmost efforts, in order, if possible, to discover the land before night; which every one on board had possessed themselves with the idea of seeing, although at such a considerable distance from the latitude in which they were supposed to lay.

During this afternoon we passed several fields of spawn, which caused the water to wear the appearance of barely covering the surface of a bank. At sun set we were as far as twelve or fourteen leagues, but did not perceive any other signs of land than the great flight of birds which continued to accompany us, and they were so numerous at times, that, had they all been on the wing together, and above us, instead of rising in alternate flocks, and skimming after the whales, the atmosphere must have been altogether darkened by them. Had the number of whales in sight presented a fair opportunity of making a profitable voyage in the article of black oil; but my predominant object was to fulfil the particular services recommended to me by the Lords of the Admiralty; and in one point I had, at this moment, the most flattering hopes of succeeding.

Towards the evening, the barometer fell, and the weather began to be cloudy; but I continued standing to the southward with a fresh breeze till midnight, when we heaved-to and sounded; but did not find ground with one hundred and seventy fathoms of line. The gale was increasing every hour

with a heavy sea; and, by day-light, we could only carry close-reefed top-sails and fore-sail. The weather was dark and hazy, the sea assumed a deep lead colour, many birds and whales remained with us, and we passed large quantities of sea-weed. At noon we were in the latitude of  $43^{\circ} 3'$  South, and longitude  $35^{\circ} 38'$  West. Here we sounded, but found no bottom; nevertheless, every circumstance strengthened our conjectures that we were nearing the land, which induced me to proceed on my course, although it continued to blow hard from west-north-west. At midnight we hove-to, and sounded with one hundred and seventy fathoms of line, but found no bottom. At day-light we sounded again with two hundred fathoms of line, and were equally unsuccessful. We now made sail, and at noon our latitude was  $44^{\circ} 51'$ ; longitude, by observation,  $34^{\circ} 59'$ ; and by mean of chronometers  $33^{\circ} 53'$   $20''$  West.

The birds lessened greatly in numbers, and with them our hopes of finding the land, which was the object of our search. I continued, however, to cruise about for several successive days near this longitude, but saw nothing to encourage my further endeavours.

This route, however, will be of some advantage to British navigators; even if no land should be discovered according to our expectations, as it will tend to undeceive the masters and owners of whalers, who have entertained an opinion that the black whale was never to be found in bodies, so far to the eastward: for, if half the whalers belonging to London had been with me, they might have filled their vessels with oil.

The expectation of the public has been raised in regard to the expedition intended to proceed up the Congo; we doubt not but our countrymen will ascend that river to the Falls; but by what means they will overcome that obstacle, we shall be anxious to learn.

The RIVER of Congo, called *Zahir* by the natives, and whose source, with the greatest part of its course, is unknown, is one of the largest in Southern Africa: it is above two leagues broad at its mouth, and runs so impetuously into the sea, that no soundings can be obtained on account of the velocity of the current. The waters of the river keep their sweetness three leagues to the W.N.W. of the entrance, and their effect is perceived at the distance of more than 12 leagues; the waters being there of a black tinge, with floating islets of bamboo, &c. which the violence of the stream tears off its shores, and carries into

the ocean, sometimes in such a quantity, that, without a brisk gale of wind, a vessel can hardly sail through them.

Mr. Maxwell ascended the *Zahir* above 45 leagues; and says that, according to the natives, it is navigable for 15 or 20 leagues higher up, to the Falls. He found the variation in  $1796$ ,  $21^{\circ} 30'$  W.

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*A Treatise on the Nature, Economy, and Practical Management of Bees, &c.*

By Robert Huish. 8vo. pp. 430, price 12s. Baldwin and Co. London, 1815.

By much the greater part of the Insect tribes are concealed, as to their manners, and properties, from the researches of man; and even of those few with which he may claim a greater familiarity, his knowledge is very imperfect. That half domesticated, and valuable insect, the Bee, is a conspicuous proof of this: notwithstanding the attention paid to its cultivation, for ages, the learned, themselves, are not agreed, on some of the most important parts of its economy. That the community of Bees is of different classes, is certain; that some labour with most exemplary industry, while others do not labour, is equally certain: but, as Nature does nothing in vain, it still remains a question, what is the use of drones? —

The history, too, of the Queen Bee, is not so clear as it might have been expected, after the many close examinations it has undergone. In short, though we have a general acquaintance with the race, yet much remains to be acquired, as is evident from the different opinions maintained by those who have the best opportunities of knowing.

As the season for deriving advantage from these insects is beginning, or rather is begun; a work like the present, may, therefore, be of greater use at this time, than later in the year. The writer has treated his subject in a rational and practical manner; and we do not discover in him a disposition to patronize those random theories which some have entertained. The volume comprizes much good sense; with a proper attention to those useful maxims which are justified by experience. Mr. H. considers the national, as well as the individual, advantage, to which this not-laborious em-

ployment might be made to contribute. We have never been able to account for the neglect of Bees in our own country. The most eminent Bee-masters we are acquainted with, are persons in the humbler walks of life; but, why should this concern be thought beneath the occupation of their superiors? On the Continent, it is not unusual for the Clergy to engage in it; and, whether the addition of a ten or twenty pounds per annum to the income of some of those among us, who complain of poverty, by means completely within their reach, in skilful management of this insect, would not prove an advantage, may deserve their consideration.

As we cannot enter at large into the subject, we content ourselves with annexing a few extracts: the practical uses of the author's precepts, must be learned from the volume.

Mr. Huish treats on the Natural History of the Bee—on the species—food—Queen—&c. on the best form for Hives, with descriptions of several, as proposed by Foreign, or British Apianians:—On the enemies of the Bee, and the disorders to which the insect is subject. He includes, also, in his account the methods of treatment, and the profits to be drawn from the products of this wonderful labourer, of which honey, no doubt, is the principal; though wax is far from being unworthy of notice, even in a national print of view.

If it be true that a country is impoverished in proportion as it pays for the commodities of another, this country is annually impoverished in the sum of nearly 80,000*l.* by the mere purchase in the article of wax. The chief market for this article is in the north of Germany; at the ports of which, and particularly at Dantzic, is concentrated the whole annual collection of the interior of Germany, and those countries immediately bordering on it. A considerable quantity of it is thence shipped to England, and the question here arises how far it is prudent or politic in England, to pay annually an immense sum for a commodity, which could be obtained in superfluity from her own domain, and which is suffered to perish for want of encouragement and attention.

In our fields, our plains, our heaths and woods, we every where see a number of of those flowers from which an abundance

of wax and honey might be extracted, far exceeding the wants of the kingdom; but this advantage appears to be most lamentably neglected, because the culture of the Bee, which is a species of rural economy the most interesting and profitable, is discarded, and we disdain to pay attention to the cultivation of that industrious insect, which proves a source of affluence and prosperity to neighbouring nations. The remedy is in our own hands; but until the system of the management of the Bee is entirely changed, no rational hope of ultimate success can be entertained.

The barbarous custom of suffocating the Bees to obtain possession of their treasures impedes the multiplication. How is it possible that Bees should not be scarce, when, on the one hand, very few are reared, and on the other, the whole produce of the year is generally destroyed! The true cause of the scarcity of wax in the kingdom is thus not difficult to be discovered.

We do, however, import considerable quantities of wax from Africa, from the Coast of Guinea, &c. which of late have come to a good market.

Mr. H. gives some very rational and proper directions for the gathering of honey, and the hive he has constructed, is with a view to facilitate that operation; to which might added other purposes, for which it appears to be favourable. He moderates the expectation of obtaining great quantities, in common seasons, without destroying the hive; and in this we agree with him. His method of detecting adulterations of honey may prove useful to those who purchase quantities.

There is scarcely any article in commerce which is more adulterated than honey, and as it is generally sold by weight, it is mixed with heavy farinaceous substances, by which means honey is never obtained in its genuine purity.

There are two methods of discovering if honey has been adulterated with flour; the first is, to dilute a little honey with cold water, and if it be impregnated with flour, the water will become of a milky colour; the second is to place some honey in a pot, which pot must be half immersed in a saucepan of water; when the water is brought to a boiling heat, the honey becomes perfectly clarified, but if adulterated, a thick scum rises to the top, which on being taken off, and suffered to grow cold, crumbles into a fine farinaceous substance.

It is certainly most desirable that the Bees should be *brought up at home*, as much as possible; but this varies with circumstances, and we have known a ten acre field, in the course of its rotation of crops, become either a paradise or a desert to neighbouring swarms of bees. In some countries the swarms are "led forth," on somewhat the same principle as the Merino sheep in Spain are removed from one province to another; the history is among the most amusing, though not the most profitable parts of the volume.

M. L'Abbe Tessier, Proutant, and others, inform us, that the proprietors of the Bees in Beauce transport their hives every year in the month of August in carts, into the country of the Gatinois, or to the environs of the forest of Orleans, about the distance of ten miles from their habitations. They there find heath, or buck wheat in flower, at a time when in Beauce, after the gathering of the sainfoin and the vetches, no further addition can be made by the Bees to their winter store.

This manner of transporting the Bees is called in the country, *leading them to pasture*. A single cart contains thirty or forty hives. They travel only by night, and at a foot's pace, and as much as possible on easy roads. The hives are covered with linen, and are arranged in stories, those of the upper being reversed between those of the lower story. They remain about two months in the place of their pasturage. The peasants take care of them for a very trifling salary. In this season nearly three thousand strong hives are seen in a little village. When the hives are to be transported, they are placed in the evening individually on a linen cloth, in which they are wrapped, and tied round with bands of straw, osier, or pack-thread. Two men can carry several hives by passing a long stick through the knot of the cloth which covers them. They are thus often packed on horses or asses. They are placed topsy turvy on the panniers. If they are placed in the common way, that is, on their bottom, they must be raised and sustained at the height of some inches, especially if the journey be of some days length; for it is necessary that the Bees imbibe a renovated air. The swarms which have been newly hived may remain in this state two or three days. In cold weather the hives full of wax, honey, and bees, may be transported to any distance, by taking care only that the combs do not break one against the

other: for this purpose they are supported with little sticks.)

The protection afforded to these insects in other countries, might suggest a hint to a nation which some describe as exhausted: have we already employed all the powers of creating wealth conferred on our country by nature?

I have by me a French newspaper of the 21st of September, 1787, in which there is an article dated Hanover, August 30th. "The culture of the Bee is one of the objects of the industry of the inhabitants of this province; the produce of wax is estimated this year, (1787,) at 300,000 pounds; if we multiply this 300,000 by fifteen, we find that Hanover alone in that year, produced 4,500,000 pounds of honey. A most incredible quantity to be collected in globules, by a particular species of insects.

In France, by a law Sept. 25, 1791, concerning agricultural effects, art. 2 of the 3d section, it was decreed, that Bee-hives shall not be seized nor sold for any public contribution, nor for any other debt. By the 524 art. of the civil code, it is decided that Bee-hives form a part of the estate on which they are placed, at least with one positive exception, that he who sells an estate on which there are Bee-hives, cannot take them away, unless it be positively stipulated to that effect in the contract.

Very different are our proceedings, and yet we accuse the French of levity and indifference. Some instances of even superstitious notions are adduced by our Author.

Several ridiculous notions exist in the minds of the common people regarding Bees; they believe that purchased Bees never prosper, unless therefore a peasant can obtain the gift of a swarm, or has something which he can give in exchange, he will rather relinquish all the profit attending the management of a few hives, than purchase one. In some parts of England the Bees are not suffered to go out on Wednesdays nor Fridays.—A belief is also entertained that they are subject to witchcraft; this prejudice is derived from the Greeks, (*Herod. lib. 2. cap. 281.*) who had their magicians, who pretended to tell the fortunes of persons with the productions of the Bee.

The 10th of August is considered by some people as a day of jubilee amongst the Bees, and the Bees which are seen working on that day, are called Quakers, from those people not observing any holidays.

In Switzerland, when the master of the house dies, the Bee-hives are all lifted up, even in the midst of winter."—  
That is to say, they also are exposed to death.

*An Inquiry into the extent of the Depreciation of Landed Property, &c.* by J. Sellon. 8vo. pp. 55. Baldwin and Co. London. 1816.

WE have perused this pamphlet with much satisfaction. It contains a more considerate and moderate views of causes and consequences than is usually taken, by those interested. The estimate formed of the extent of the depression approaches more nearly to what we have had occasion to observe; though perhaps, we ought not to lose sight of the differences which occur in different places.

We shall submit an abstract of Mr. Sellon's arguments and inferences.

As when any article is rising in price, more may frequently be obtained for it than the intrinsic value of that article, so when the same thing is falling, it is difficult to obtain for it even its present worth. When lately land and the produce of land was rising considerably, the farmers, encouraged by the golden prospects which their imagination framed, by the aerial castles which they had built for themselves, were each vying to outbid his neighbour, and conceived that too large a price could scarcely be offered for land: now that the prospect has suddenly changed, they are as much depressed; the same spirit which before actuated them now operates as strongly in the opposite direction; they see nothing but falling prices, bad crops, failures, taxation, and ruin, and are unwilling to give any thing near even the present depressed value for land. This kind of fear or prejudice operates more in my opinion on the present price of land, than all the other causes however powerful and alarming, where they would lower it 25 per cent, the alarm and the prejudice of some farmers, and perhaps the advantage taken of the times by others, would sink it to 50 per cent.

It has for some time past been supposed that the present marketable price of land altogether unknown, even amongst those who are and ought to be most conversant with the subject. If a landed estate is to be sold, or a farm let, it is difficult even to

guess what price may be obtained for the one, or what rent for the other. Men of considerable experience advance opinions most widely different on the subject, some stating that land has not fallen above 101. per cent. and others that it has experienced a depreciation of 701. per cent.

The medium is nearer the truth; but, after arguing the question, Mr. Sellon states it, at about 25 per cent: not more; because the Farmer's expenses must be calculated on a diminished scale, also.

Let us now examine what has been the decrease in the farmer's expenses. I am aware that, there not being any correct date by which they may be guided, the opinions even of experienced men will differ considerably on this subject: none, however, will deny that the expenses attendant on the cultivation of land have decreased very materially. All the most important may be classed under the four following heads; rent, taxes, labour, and horse keep: of these I shall suppose that the first two remain as they originally were, and merely endeavour to estimate the decrease in the last two. The expense of horse-feed has diminished exactly in the same proportion with the value of the produce of land; that therefore has fallen according to the former calculation 38 per cent. Labour has, I understand, in most places been reduced on an average full 20 per cent; a reduction, which, if we consider the high price at which all foreign produce still remains, may prove by the increase of poor-rates ultimately more detrimental than beneficial to the landholder. If however labour has fallen 20 per cent. and horse keep 38, (not to mention seeds, the reduced expense of the farmers' living, &c.) we may I think fairly assume that the average fall of the two is about 28 per cent.

Now these two articles form so material a part of the outgoings of farming, that in well-cultivated land, where the expenses were as 10, they would amount to at least 7½.

The farming interest, it appears, then, has received very essential alleviation, as well the tenant as the landlord; and if corn has been depressed below its true value, it will certainly rise again; and the danger may require to be guarded against of envy at the then effects of what is now thought expedient.

*A Familiar Treatise on Perspective*; in four Essays:—1. On the Theory of Vision, and the Principles of Perspective therewith connected. 2. Elements of the Practice of Perspective. 3. Perspective of Shadows. 4. On Aerial Perspective, or Keeping. By Charles Taylor. With fifty-one Engravings. Royal 8vo. price 15s. Taylor, London. 1815.

If it were necessary to single out any particular branch of Art, the principles of which are founded in nature, and are constantly exercised by us, yet elude the sagacity of those most beholden to them, we should certainly fix on Perspective as that branch. It was not accurately known, so as to be reduced to practice, by any of the great masters of antiquity whom we read of. They had an acquaintance with optics, more or less, sufficient to guide them, and to direct the appearances of the proportions in their works, to a proper correctness, when seen in their intended situations: but, an instance of correct Perspective, shewn in buildings, parts and forms, founded on just principles, is unknown.

In this our least practised performers have an inappreciable advantage over Apelles and Zeuxis, with all their brethren; because, this Science is now reduced to maxims so certain, and to principles so facile, that whoever neglects it, has nobody to blame but himself. Indeed we seldom, now, meet with Artists who have not paid attention to it; and the Lectures at the Royal Academy are proofs of the solicitude with which Artists of eminent powers enforce both the theory and the practice.

But, families, not professedly Artists, do not, and cannot well receive instructions on this subject from the Public Professors. It is, therefore, no trifling, nor unacceptable service done by this writer, to place this always useful, and now highly fashionable study, within reach of private families, and of ordinary understandings. For this purpose, Mr. T. has studied that orderly kind of arrangement, which, by a proper attention to

foregoing examples, prepares the Student for the following.

The figures are also divested of those multiplicities of lines, which in many a learned folio are absolutely terrific.—Neither are the more complex and embarrassing objects introduced; but, the Treatise is, what it professes to be, a *familiar* performance. The writer introduces a pleasing explanation of the natural powers of the eye; and particularizes some of those delusions to which it is frequently subjected. By thus drawing his instances from nature, he induces the young mind to look abroad for that amusement, as well as instruction, which can never be so well investigated as in the operations of Nature herself.

As Geometry is the foundation of the science, a series of geometrical figures is introduced, comprising polygons of various forms, which not merely instruct the eye, but essentially promote facility of hand, and practice. These contribute assistance also, on the article of proportions, and open the mind to truths, which otherwise would pass unregarded.

The Perspective of Shadows has been much neglected by some Artists, especially Painters, who being intent on grouping their shadows with all possible speed, in order to obtain what they considered as *repose*, have violated all the possibilities of the scene, and have literally “put light for darkness, and darkness for light,” as the Scripture speaks on the subject of morals. We have often been vexed with gross errors in this respect, in pictures, otherwise honourable to their authors. This department is here reduced to principles so simple, that even a perusal of them must have a beneficial effect on the practice of an artist.

The Principles of Keeping, with the explanation of the retiring shade—which is not properly a shadow, affords amusing views of nature and natural objects: and the whole is presented in an easy style, and with great attention to propriety and neatness.

The writer censures those immense compositions of ceiling pieces, once so fashionable. Hogarth had not spared the choice of such subjects, when he represented in the Nobleman's Grand

Saloon "the passage of the Red Sea," painted on the ceiling; whence it would follow that the waters flowing downwards according to their natural course, the whole company assembled would share the fate of Pharoah and his host, and be thoroughly water-soaked, if not drowned.

Mr. T. does not confine his attention to the dry study of lines and figures: his Essays are diversified by remarks arising from his subject, and they derive a sprightliness from incidents on which he occasionally dilates pleasingly enough. The plates are neatly executed; but, as we cannot transcribe them, we shall content ourselves with inserting a paragraph, as a specimen of the writer's manner.

We have now arrived at the conclusion of this Series of Essays on PERSPECTIVE, in which, it is hoped, the subject has been treated succinctly, clearly, and intelligibly. The importance, the universality, and the constant recurrence of these principles, lead to the wish, that they were generally promulgated, not in the shackles of technical terms, or of abstruse disquisition, but in easy lessons and in colloquial language. It is said among the faculty, that if the simplicity of remedies were known, their efficacy would be denied; but we need not fear that the facility of the rules laid down, should hinder either their application, or their popularity, since, to say of principles that they are correct, and to add to correctness, simplicity and facility, is the highest panegyric of scientific instruction.

*A Grammar of the Italian Language; in which the rules are illustrated by Examples, selected from the best Authors. By C. Laisné. 12mo. Dulau, London. 1815.*

We cannot say how far M. Laisné might take it as a compliment, were he pronounced

— well able

To have stood Interpreter at Babel;

but, the linguist who has already published Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Latin Grammars, and who gives lessons in German, approaches as nearly to that power of interpretation, as any man we know.

Surely his scholars must be well furnished in point of languages for making the tour of Europe; and as the Conti-

nent is now open to British rambles, they may at once amuse and improve themselves by giving this set of Grammars a place in their baggage. The humours of a Treckschut are seldom so piquant, but what an Englishman would be glad of a pocket companion;—and if it be his fate to drawl over the *landes* of France, he will do well to become intimate with his Spanish Vocabulary during the *drag*, were it only *pour passer le tems*.

This set of works is composed with an intention to facilitate the means of comparison between the European tongues: an attempt that requires an arrangement proper for the purpose, throughout the Grammars; while each is equally well fitted to its own peculiar language. The choice of Examples is amusing and instructive. They consist of extracts from authors with whose works whoever is intent on acquiring the Italian language will not fail to desire a more than superficial acquaintance.

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*Moscow: a poem. By Mrs. Hen. Rolls. Svo. pp. 31. Price 2s. 6d. Law and Whitaker, London. 1816.*

We praised, with pleasure, this Lady's poetical talents, on a former occasion; and the public, we believe, justified our praises, by a general approbation. The present subject affords matter rather for philosophical than for poetical consideration: for, it appears to us, that the magnitude of the events is too enormous, and the impressions they have made on our minds, are as yet, too deep and fresh, while the conviction arising from simple narrative is also too *direct*, though confessedly imperfect,—to allow the efforts or ingenuity of poetry any tolerable chance of success in its attempts to stimulate our imagination. While nothing can exceed the effect already produced on our minds by mere historical relation, verse employs its powers in vain. We know no nerve in the human frame, which, after having been excited by a powerful stimulus, can readily obey the action of a weaker. We know no principle in the mind which, after having suffered from sympathy with realities, with heart-rending sorrows, the conse-

quences of facts, can endure the fictitious complaints of art, or give them even a momentary credence.

Verse, with its rhymes, bespeaks itself the creature of art and reflection: on themes such as this of Moscow, it can offer nothing so immediately impressive, so home to the heart, as the authorities themselves on which it is founded. It is, therefore, no impeachment of our former judgment on this lady's abilities, if we confess that this poem, however pleasing some of its passages, has not called our feelings into action equally with some others from her pen. It could be, from circumstances, no other than a Gazette in verse; and such a Gazette appears to the best advantage in its own native prose.

There are many interesting incidents of smaller note to which our turbulent and inconsistent times have given birth, which deserve to be recorded by the poet's pen; and we doubt not of having additional cause for compliment, would Mrs. Rolis direct her attention to a judicious choice from among them.

*Le Ministre de Wakefield, d'Oliver Goldsmith, &c.* Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, translated into French, (with the original English on the opposite page,) by Madame Despourrin. 2 vols. 12mo. Leigh, London, 1816.

Every nation has its own family likeness: but the English nation varies that likeness into almost as many different features, or combinations of features, as it comprises individuals. The liberty of our country allows this to a degree not common elsewhere; and it cannot be said, that whoever has seen one Englishman has seen all his nation. It is therefore peculiarly difficult to exhibit to the minds of foreigners, by means of translation, those pictures of life and manners, which form the charm of our best novels. In proportion as they succeed in correctness, they become perplexing; and when they truly speak the language of common life, and character, they present obstacles, scarcely to be surmounted by foreigners, whose acquaintance with the originals can be but imperfect.

This may be assigned as one reason why translators have little success to boast of, in their attempts at rendering the Vicar of Wakefield French; they have, no doubt, translated the original word for word: but the English reader would be at a loss to recognize the *characters*, in their Parisian attire.

Madame Despourrin has taken up her residence among us, and this, we believe, is her first effort to render her talents popular by means of the press. It is certainly creditable to her pen; and though she could not give her language "*la richesse du laconisme*" of the English, her work may be read with pleasure. It might prove an exercise not, without its reward, to compare the *general* extension of the periods of the French language beyond the English, as shewn in these paragraphs placed opposite each other; in those which mark character, or contain argument, the difference is striking, while in those which refer to gallantry or describe the ladies, the French is the most concise, the most expressive, and usually the most elegant.

We presume that this lady's purpose will be answered, if her book be found useful to those young persons who are cultivating an acquaintance with the French language, and wish to obtain an easy correctness in it: it seems to be sufficiently suitable to such an intention.

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. William Wilkins, architect, will soon publish in an octavo volume, with plates, *Atheniensiæ*; or, Remarks on the Buildings and Topography of Athens.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

The Dictionary of Living Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, &c. forming a companion to the Dictionary of Living Authors, will appear in the course of a few weeks.

Dr. Adams is preparing for the press, *Memoirs of the Life, Doctrine, and Opinions of the late John Hunter*, founder of the Hun-

terian Museum, at the College of Surgeons in London.

Memoirs of Madame la Marquise de la Rochejaquelein. Translated from the second edition printed at Paris. With a Map of La Vendee, will soon appear, in 8vo.

## FINE ARTS.

The Fourth Volume of the Antiquities of Athens, &c. measured and delineated by James Stuart, F.R.S. and F.S.A. and Nicholas Revett, painters and architects, edited by Joseph Woods, architect, is now ready for delivery by Mr. Taylor, at the Architectural Library, Holborn. This volume contains 88 plates, besides 15 vignettes, engraved by the best artists, uniformly with the preceding volumes; together with historical and descriptive accounts of the several subjects; also a portrait of Mr. Revett, from a picture painted by himself, and engraved in the line manner, by Isaac Taylor, and memoirs of the lives of the authors.

Messrs. Stuart and Revett being detained at Venice, in their way to Athens, made an excursion to Pola, where they passed six months in measuring the subjects, and in making the drawings which are now submitted to the public, and which formed a part of their original scheme of publication. The admiration with which these remains of antiquity have always been mentioned, no less than their intrinsic merits, render it desirable that they should be offered in complete detail to the public, which has by no means been the case in any of the works in which they have hitherto been noticed. The subjects are an Amphitheatre, the Temple of Rome and Augustus, and the Arch of the Sergii. The sketch-books of Messrs. Stuart and Revett have furnished several plates of curious fragments of ancient architecture and sculpture found in the Greek Islands, with views of Mount Parnassus and the Rock of Delphi. The exquisite sculptures which adorned the Temple of Minerva, at Athens, have ever been objects of the highest admiration, and are now become particularly interesting, from the circumstance of a large portion of them having arrived in this country. Of these beautiful specimens of ancient art, there are thirty-four plates, from drawings by Mr. Pars, representing the entire west frieze of the cell, with some parts of the north and south sides, and several of the Metopes of the exterior frieze. These, with those already published in the second volume of this work, exhibit all the sculpture which remained of the Temple at the time (1751) Stuart and Revett were at Athens. Amongst these are five plates, showing the state of the sculpture in the pediments in the year 1683, when visited by the Marquis de Nointel, from copies of the original drawings in the King's library, at Paris.

These valuable documents show the entire composition of the sculpture in the west front. The celebrity of the Elgin Marbles, a considerable number of which are included in this work, adds great interest to the intrinsic value of these volumes.

The first three volumes of the Antiquities of Athens may be had, price 17l. 17s. The third volume may be had separate, to complete sets, 6l. 13s. These volumes contain 281 plates, engraved by the best artists, of views, architecture, plans, &c. with letter-press historical and descriptive, illustrating, by a research of many years' labour and great expense, the purest examples of Grecian architecture, many of which no longer exist, and the traces of them can be found only in this work.

## GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. Bigland, the author of "Letters on Ancient and Modern History," and other excellent and useful books for youth, has just ready a system of Geography for the use of schools, on a new and perfectly easy plan, in which the European boundaries are stated as settled by the Peace of Paris, November, 1815. Price 2s. 6d. bound.

## MEDICINE.

Dr. Duncan, senior, of Edinburgh, is preparing for the press, a new edition of his Observations on the distinguishing Symptoms of Three different Species of Pulmonary Consumption, the Catarrhal, the Apostematous, and the Tuberculous. The appendix, in which he gave some account of an Opium Medicine, prepared from common garden lettuce, and which he has denominated Lactucarium, will be considerably enlarged, with observations communicated to him by several of his friends who have employed it in practice.

Dr. Adam Dods, of Worcester, has in the press, the Physician's Practical Companion, arranged in alphabetical dissertations, in an octavo volume.

## MINERALOGY.

At press, a System of Mineralogy, by Robert Jameson, Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. Second edition, with numerous plates, illustrative of the various crystallizations that occur in the mineral kingdom. 3 vols. 8vo.

Also, a Treatise on the Character of Minerals. By R. Jameson. The second edition, 8vo.

## MISCELLANIES.

A Genealogical Tree of the Macdonalds or Macdonells, formerly Lords of the Isles, is now nearly ready for publication. In this work is intended to exhibit the connection of many noble and respectable families with their descendants, and to adjust the claims

of precedence brought forward by their numerous branches.

The Rev. Mr. Pratt has in the press, a new edition of the late Rev. R. Cecil's Works, in three octavo volumes.

A new edition of Dr. Pinckard's Notes on the West Indies, with additional letters, and a plan for the emancipation of the slaves, is in the press.

The Rev. T. Malthus is preparing a new edition of his Essay on Population, with important additions and emendations.

An edition of Gray's Works, with some variations in the principal poems, from his own hand-writing, and many letters hitherto unpublished, edited by Mr. Mitford, is in the press.

A new edition of Mrs. Taylor's Present of a Mistress to a Young Servant, is in the press.

A new work, by Miss Taylor, author of "Display," is in the press, and will appear in a few days.

The Round Table; a collection of Essays, 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. will speedily appear.

Mr. Scoresby has in the press, the History of East and West Greenland, and the Northern Whale Fishery.

The Remains of James Dusautoy, late of Emanuel College, Cambridge, with an Introduction by Robert Southey, Esq. is preparing for publication.

Mr. William Playfair will soon publish a Supplemental Volume of Political Portraits in this new era.

The Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at the Court of Tripoly, from the original correspondence in the possession of the family of the late Richard Tully, Esq. the British Consul, is nearly ready for publication.

In a few days will be published, price 1l. a new edition, considerably improved, accompanied with a separate volume of plates, the Art of making Masts, Yards, Gaffs, Booms, Blocks, and Oars, as practised in the Royal Navy and Merchant Service. In this edition the present Method of Doubling is particularly treated of, and illustrated by an additional plate.

Mr. Wm. Mariner has in the press, in two octavo volumes, an Account of the people of the Tonga Islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Colburn has purchased the Franklin manuscripts, and they will immediately be brought before the public. They consist of his life written by himself, to a late period, and continued to the time of his death, by his grandson and legatee, William Temple Franklin, Esq. his private and familiar correspondence, posthumous essays, &c.

Speedily will be published, Letters to a

Nobleman, proving a late prime minister to have been Junius, and developing the secret motives which induced him to write under that and other signatures: with an Appendix, containing a celebrated case published by Almon in 1768.

#### MUSIC.

Dr. James Clarke of Cambridge, is about to publish (by subscription) two sets of Songs, Duets, and Glees, with original poetry, written expressly for the work, by Mrs. Joanna Baillie, Walter Scott, William Smyth, James Hogg, John Stewart, Esqrs. and Lord Byron.

#### NOVELS.

At press, the Antiquary; a novel. By the author of Waverley and Guy Mannering. 3 vol. 12mo.

A novel, entitled, Glenarvon, the production of a lady of high rank, is shortly to appear.

#### PHILOLOGY.

Rev. Messrs. Keyworth and Jones have nearly ready for the press, (forming a small pocket volume of Hebrew Elements) Principia Hebraica. Price to subscribers, 6s. In this work the Hebrew Text of 564 verses, (in which occur all the roots in the psalter) will be printed with points; the radical letters, and radical sense of each word indicated; a literal version in English interlined under the Hebrew; and the learner directed to those rules of a grammar annexed which account for the various changes of letters and points. The whole being so arranged as to suit both the punctist and the antipunctist.

Mr. Ravizotti's Italian Grammar is reprinting, with considerable improvements.

#### POETRY.

A new volume of poems, entitled Melancholy Hours, is now in the press, and will appear in course of the present month, the production of a young lady.

Mr. Booth, author of an Analytical Introduction to the English Language, will soon publish a volume of poems.

At press, Tales, in verse. By George Colman, the younger.

#### THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Harvey Marriott will publish in a few days, a new and corrected edition of a course of Practical Sermons, expressly adapted to be read in families.

The Rev. Andrew Thompson, of Edinburgh, has nearly ready for publication, Lectures, Expository and Practical, on Select Portions of Scripture, in two octavo volumes.

Mr. Windham, of Glasgow, has in the press, Unitarianism incapable of Vindication, in reply to the Rev. J. Yates' Vindication of Unitarianism.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. Dr. T. D. Whitaker, vicar of Whalley, is preparing a General History of the County of York, which will form seven or eight volumes in folio.

Mr. C. S. Gilbert will soon publish, in two royal quarto volumes, a Historical Survey of Cornwall, illustrated by numerous engravings, from drawings. By Mr. C. H. Parker, jun.

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Mr. J. T. James is printing a Journal of a Tour on the Continent, in 1813-14; comprising descriptions of Berlin, Stockholm, Petersburg, Moscow, &c.

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## Foreign Literary Gazette.

### AUSTRIA.

*Die Ritter Academie, &c.* On the Theresian Noble Academy at Vienna: by Professor Bommer. This account appeared, for the first time, in the *Patriotic Papers* of 1813. The course of Instruction in this Academy is entrusted to forty-two Monks of the regular schools; and the number of scholars is about two hundred and forty; of which one hundred are sons of nobility, or of noble descent, who pay five hundred florins, yearly, and furnish themselves in all respects, at their own cost, besides paying music masters, fencing masters, riding masters, &c. The other scholars pay nearly two hundred florins, yearly, and the deficit in their payments is made up by the Government.

The income of this Academy is derived from seven seigniorial estates situated in Hungary, Moravia, and Lower Austria. The Library contains nearly fifty thousand volumes. Fifteen scholars who reckon sixteen quarterings, obtain the title of "Noble Imperial pages." Those who quit this establishment, enjoy an annual pension of three hundred florins; till opportunity offers for their admission into a place, or a situation, suited to their acquisitions and talents.

### BAVARIA.

The Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, for the years 1811, 1812, published in 1813, contain an account of considerable augmentations and improvements, which have been established in favour of that institution.

The department of Natural History has received great accessions of books on the subject; with many articles also of Natural History, selected from the collections of the Chevalier Cobres, at Augsburg, and purchased by the Prince Royal of Bavaria, for 12,000 florins. The number of books is about 2000 rare and valuable; the number of preserved subjects, &c, is 350.

The central library has been augmented by the incorporation of that of St. Emeran, at Ratisbon, and sundry others.

By two royal decrees of October 4 and 17, 1811, the place of President of the Academy is suppressed, and the duties are discharged by a Secretary-General, with separate secretaries for each class. By another decree of December 2, the funds of the Academy have been augmented with a considerable sum, supplied by the stamp-duty on Almanacks.

VOL. IV. *Lit. Pan.* No. 20. N. S. May 1.

M. de Schreibers, Director of the Cabinet of Natural History at Vienna, has sent to the Academy two specimens of the *Protus Anguinus*; and the Cabinet of Mineralogy has been enriched with a collection of minerals, transmitted by the department of Mines.

To the Polytechnic Cabinet is now united all the models belonging to the general direction of bridges, highways, &c.

The Observatory has received three large instruments, made by M. Reichenbach, 1. A complete multiplying and astronomical circle, three feet in diameter. 2. A meridional telescope of six feet. 3. An equatorial instrument, of a new construction.

The Cabinets of Medals and of Antiquities have received the extensive collection of medals, coins, and engraved stones, of the Prince Abbot of St. Emeran, at Ratisbon; and that of the Court of the Deanery of the same city.

The class of History has made a report on certain ancient instruments of copper, Mosaic pavements, and other antiquities found near Altwied and Tackarding.

Besides these memoirs, the Academy publishes an Annual Report of its labours, and notices of those pursuits in which its classes have been engaged. These papers also announce the decisions of this learned body, the history of establishments formed in behalf of sciences, resources obtained or enlarged, of whatever kind, &c. The whole is intended, not merely to interest the learned, but the public, in favour of science, and the liberal studies.

### FRANCE.

In a recent publication intitled *Examen des principes les plus favorable aux progrès de l'Agriculture, &c.* the author seems to us, to have gone somewhat out of his way, to present a picture of the State of France, as it was, with respect to parties, a few months back. It is understood to be a fair account.

Says our author, "It is unhappily true, that there exists in France, three parties very distinct, and marked. The first is that of the *extravagant Partizans of the Ancient Regime*; these, recollecting with grief the loss of their privileges, and the destruction of the former commanding bodies of the State, cannot support the notion of any change whatever in the government, though merely as a modification. The Constitutional Charter which destroyed their dearest hopes, is the object of their dislike. Their attachment to the King cannot be doubted, and therefore, there is

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every room to hope, that from respect for him, and for their own interests, they will sooner or later, be reconciled to this Charter, which is now become a fundamental law of the kingdom.

The nobles in general being the principal proprietors of vested interests, will discover, that they, of all men, are the most deeply interested in the punctual execution of this charter, which guarantees to them the peaceable enjoyment of their property.

The second party is that of the *Friends of Buonaparte*, into which the *Republicans* were mingled and amalgamated. He had made friends of those who composed this last party, by giving them places and employments civil or military, by his distribution of honours, by favours and donations, and most of all by promises of advancement, and of what he *would do* for them, by which means he had secured the devotedness of the officers and soldiers. It may be supposed, that these last, especially, regret a government that loaded them with wealth and honours, and granted to their profession a marked preference over all others. . . These are the most dangerous enemies of the Constitutional Government. This party also includes many individuals who have joined it, through apprehension of the disturbance of sales of National Property, and of other institutions throughout France. These are mistaken, but they have not separated their interests from those of their fellow citizens: and it may be hoped, that the prudence of the King and the two Chambers, will reconcile them, by correcting their opinions. The number of *Friends of Buonaparte*, is not so great as some have imagined. When he proceeded to execute his plan for forming a body of *Fédérés*, to oppose the national guard, he failed in many departments: at Paris he never could assemble more than from two to three thousand, of which many were incorporated by force. The inhabitants of the *Fauxbourgs St. Martin, St. Denis, and the Temple*, obstinately refused to enter into these federations. The acclamations which the presence of the King excited in the *Fauxbourg St. Antoine*, and in all the others, demonstrated the loyalty of the labouring classes in Paris. The same observations have been made in all the departments. The most numerous, active, and dangerous partisans of Napoleon, were unquestionably in the army.

The third party is that of the *Great Mass, the sound part of the Nation*, which equally fears the excess of anarchy, and the arbitrary acts of an absolute government, which

desires peace and tranquillity, the stability of the Constitution, and of the Laws, the support of which is absolutely necessary to enable them to look to their own affairs, and to pursue their lawful occupations.

This party is composed of persons of property, manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen; it comprises also the laborious classes, so that the population at large is on this side: It curses the Imperial Government, and its agents, the tyranny and injustice of which it has so often experienced: it is singularly attached to the Constitutional Government, and it will become more and more attached, by the repeated assurances given, that the Charter shall be preserved inviolate, by which its property is secured, with the laws, by which the *seigneurie* and the feudal *droits* are irrevocably suppressed. That this great mass includes almost every inhabitant of the cities, and of the country at large, admits of no question or dispute."

*Difficult Prize Question won by a Lady.*

At the sitting of the first class of the Institut, December 26, 1815, a circumstance somewhat remarkable took place. A prize question that had been proposed three different times, and was kept on the list of prizes during six years, was at length answered by a lady, who obtained the highest prize. It is the first instance of the kind in France. The lady is Mademoiselle Sophie Germanes: the subject was a very important question in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy:—On the resolution of the Problem of the *Vibrations of Elastic Surfaces*. Various other prizes were awarded at the same time, but this, as might be expected, was by far the most noticed.

GERMANY.

The Society of Sciences at Goettingen has proposed among other things, a prize for the discovery of a cheap and easy method of preparing, during the burning of wood, the pyroligneous acid, or *Vinegar of Wood*, in such a manner, and to such extent, that it may be used instead of vinegar, in domestic service, and for the purposes of the Arts and Manufactures.

*Die Hohen der Erde, &c.* The Heights of the Earth have lately been treated in a descriptive volume, printed at Frankfurt. In the first section of the work, the author treats on the heights of mountains, of valleys, of lakes, and other elevated points of the globe; such as—the Maritime Alps, with the Appennines—the Grey Alps—Mount Cenis, &c. The Penine Alps, and Mount Blanc, &c. The Lepontine Alps; those of the Canton of Bernac;

the other Alps of Switzerland; &c. He then adverts to mountains, as the Haemus, the Lacha, the Carpathian, the Sudetes, the mountains of Upper Lusatia, of Bohemia, the Hartz, the Jura, the Cevennes, the Pyrennees, those of Britain, of Iceland, &c.—adding also those of Africa, Asia, and America.

The first Supplement contains the heights of 794 cities, towns, valleys, lakes, &c. in alphabetical order.—The second marks the heights of various edifices, columns, and obelisks: the heights of nineteen churches and towers: of the Pyramids—as well those of Egypt, as those of New Spain. The number of mountains described, is *two hundred and five*:—with notices on their structure, and most remarkable productions.

The Constitution sketched out for Germany by the Congress at Vienna, has, as it might be expected, given occasion to various publications. Among others, one professes to be the History of Civil Liberty in Germany; or the rights of the citizens, of the nobility, and of the ecclesiastics. Wurtzburg. 2 vols. 8vo.

The writer, M. Montag, treats on these subjects in several distinctions; which we conceive must be very acceptable in his own country, though they would not, perhaps, greatly interest British readers.

*Barbary Powers, to reduce.*

The proposals made by our naval hero, Sir Sydney Smith, for reducing the power of the Barbary States within due bounds, —a proposal which is likely to be supported by all the *Chivalry* of Europe, has excited considerable emotion on the Continent. It has also given occasion to the publication of a volume entitled *Ueber die Seeräuber im Mittelmeer, &c.* Observations on the Measures to be taken to exterminate the Corsairs in the Mediterranean, accompanied by historical and statistical illustrations. It was published at Lubeck, in 1815.

This work was addressed to the Congress at Vienna. The author begins with a rapid glance at the history of the Barbary States, and their connections with the States of Europe during the last three centuries. He next examines their strength by land and by sea, at the early part of the nineteenth century, and closes with general remarks on their mode of exercising their piracies.

This matter is under further consideration; and these pirates have already made restitution of nearly 200 captives to the Emperor of Austria.

From the tenor of certain essays which appeared in the years 1810, 1811, it should seem that there was a serious apprehension of the return of barbarous times, in Germany, in consequence of the tyranny exercised by Napoleon. One of these published in the *Vaterlandisches Museum*, the Museum of our Native Country, was intitled *On the Fear of a Scientific Barbarism, approaching*: The author deduces the corruption of the German character, from the evident diminution of national industry." If this be well founded, what an escape had Europe, by means of the expedition of Napoleon to Moscow!

HUNGARY.

The number of students in the University of Pesth, in 1814, was 805; of which 70 were students in Theology; 182 in Medicine and Surgery; 192 in Jurisprudence; and 361 in Philosophy.—The number of students in the Gymnasium of the same city was 576; that of the College of *Debreczin* was 550. In the Catholic Lyceum of Clausenberg, were reckoned students in Philosophy 136; in Surgery 16; in Jurisprudence 80; in all 232. In the College of the Reformed Religion of the same town, were reckoned 636; and in the Unitarian College 206.

The Library of the Lutheran Gymnasium at Presburgh, has lately been considerably augmented by voluntary donations.

PRUSSIA.

The state of the public mind in Prussia is not entirely understood by those who have no immediate communication with that country; did we not know this from other means, we might easily infer it, from the publication of a sett of Satirical Lectures, delivered at Berlin in the winter of 1813-14. The first volume has been published, and has already reached a second Edition.

The subjects treated on in this sett are—

On the present age of Gold—On Hell, and those who are in Hell-fire.—On the Art of becoming rich—On the Art of obtaining a good place—On the Art of obtaining immortal renown—The tactics of the slipper, or the Art of domineering over men—On Education—The Natural History of the Ass—The Natural History of the Monkey—On the Laudsturm fever.

In a sitting of the University of Berlin, held August 3, 1815, Dr. Tralles communicated a notice of the calculations made by M. Bessel, at Königsburg, of the orbit of the comet of Oibers, seen in that year:—the periodical revolution of which he fixes at seventy-four years.

The Prussian press is very diligently employed in naturalizing, so far as description can do, whatever new inventions or discoveries in Arts, Mechanics, &c. are rendered useful in foreign parts. Indeed, this appears to be the disposition of the whole of Germany, at this moment; and several Works are in course of publication, with this intent.

#### RUSSIAN FINLAND.

##### *Present State of the University of Abo, in Finland.*

The University of Abo was founded by Queen Christina, of Sweden, in 1640, at the request of Count P. de Brahé; at that time Governor of Finland. It was originally, nothing more than an Academy, to which a few Professors were attached, and also a few exhibitions, or donations, for the benefit of students whose circumstances required assistance. It was not, therefore, in any degree able to rival Upsala, the only University then existing in Sweden—for, in fact, it had neither library nor printing office, nor collection of Natural History, nor museum of objects of Art, nor instruments, or other Philosophical Apparatus.

All these objects were gradually and successively obtained by the liberality of various individuals, who contributed them as presents; and in time, Professors' Chairs were added, for anatomy and surgery, for chemistry, rural economy, &c.: afterwards, a theological seminary, a botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, a laboratory, a cabinet of medals, a collection of mechanical and agricultural implements;—and further, masters of languages, teachers of music, fencing masters, &c. &c.

Nevertheless, there was still a deficiency in the funds necessary to turn these objects to good account, and not less embarrassed were the Professors in what manner to display their property;—they were straitened for room. This was remedied by the erection of an Academical College, the first stone of which was laid in July, 1802. This structure is large and commodious, and forms one of the principal ornaments of the town.

It was in this state, that the University of Abo was transferred, with all Finland, to the dominion of Russia. The Russian government began by confirming the existence, and all the privileges of the University, at the same time demanding from the Academical Senate a circumstantial report of the state of the University, and of the means by which it might be improved.

As a favourable answer to this report, the University quickly afterwards received

an Imperial Decree comprised in five articles, the first of which fixed the financial income of the University, with promises of augmentation in case of need.—By the second article, the sum of 20,000 rubles was assigned from the revenues of the province of Finland, for the purpose of finishing the buildings necessary to the Institution.—By the third, the inhabitants of the Russian Government of Wiburg were allowed to pursue their studies in the University of Abo.—By the fourth, the University obtained the exclusive privilege of printing and selling all the Almanacks and Calendars, in the Finnish and Swedish languages.—The fifth article confers on the University, and on its establishments for promoting learning and instruction, the freedom of the post throughout the Empire of Russia.

To this decree, dated February 11, 1811, was annexed a plan of organization, comprised in several articles; by which, 1. The number of chairs, and the appointments of the Professors were increased. 2. The funds for supporting and improving the botanic garden were also increased. 3. One hundred tons of wheat were assigned to the widows and orphans of Professors, already dead. 4. The sum of 960 rubles was assigned for the annual increase of the library. 5. As much for the support of the museums and cabinets. 6. Several other sums in favour of the anatomical theatre, the laboratory, and the necessary instruments of the art of surgery.—Among other things, the buildings of the University were not forgotten; the sum of 1440 rubles was assigned for keeping them in repair; and the same sum for the current expences of the University.

The Academic Printing-Office was also confirmed in its privilege of importing yearly, without paying the duties of importation, one thousand reams of printing-paper.

On the 28 of June 1811, the University celebrated the Epoch of its invigoration by a solemn assembly, in which several discourses were pronounced in the Latin language, also in the Swedish, and in the Russian language.

All these pieces have been since printed, in one Volume 4to, under the title of

*Orationes Panegiricae quibus in Evergetem summum potentissimum Alexandrum primum Rossiarum omnium Imperatorem et Autocratorem, &c. &c. Magnum Principem Finlandiae, &c. &c. Pietatem suam debuit xxvii. et xxviii. Junii MDCCCXI, testatum fecit Academia Aboensis. Aboe. Typis Erenkilianis.*

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Government and General Orders.*

"Government-House, Sydney, June 10, 1815.

## CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

"The Governor desires to communicate, for the information of the public, the result of his late tour over the Western or Blue Mountains, undertaken for the purpose of being enabled personally to appreciate the importance of the tract of country lying westward of them; which had been explored in the latter end of the year 1813, and beginning of 1814, by Mr. George William Evans, deputy-surveyor of lands.

"To those who know how very limited a tract of country has been hitherto occupied by the colonists of New South Wales, extending along the eastern coast to the north and south of Port Jackson only 80 miles, and westward about 40 miles to the foot of that chain of mountains in the interior which forms its western boundary, it must be a subject of astonishment and regret, that amongst so large a population no one appeared within the first 25 years of the establishment of this settlement possessed of sufficient energy of mind to induce him fully to explore a passage over these mountains:—but, when it is considered that for the greater part of that time even this circumscribed portion of country afforded sufficient produce for the wants of the people, whilst on the other hand the whole surface of the country beyond those limits was a thick, and in many places nearly an impenetrable forest, the surprise at the want of effort to surmount such difficulties must abate very considerably.

"The records of the colony only afford two instances of any bold attempt having been made to discover the country to the westward of the Blue Mountains.—The first was by Mr. Biss, and the other by Mr. Caley, and both ended in disappointment—a circumstance which will not be much wondered at by those who have lately crossed those mountains.

"To Gregory Blaxland and William Wentworth, esquires, and Lieutenant Lawson, of the Royal Veteran Company, the merit is due of having, with extraordinary patience and much fatigue, effected the first passage over the most rugged and difficult parts of the Blue Mountains.

"The Governor, being strongly impressed with the importance of the object, had, early after his arrival in this colony, formed the resolution of encouraging the attempt to find a passage to the western country,

and willingly availed himself of the facilities which the discoveries of these three gentlemen afforded him. Accordingly, on the 20th of November 1813 he intrusted the accomplishment of this object to Mr. Geo. William Evans, deputy-surveyor of lands, the result of whose journey was laid before the public, through the medium of the Sydney Gazette, on the 12th of February, 1814.\*

"The favourable account given by Mr. Evans of the country he had explored, induced the Governor to cause a road to be constructed for the passage and conveyance of cattle and provisions to the interior; and men of good character, from amongst a number of convicts who had volunteered their services, were selected to perform this arduous work, on condition of being fed and clothed during the continuance of their labour, and being granted emancipation as their final reward on the completion of the work.

"The direction and superintendence of this great work was intrusted to William Cox, esq. the chief magistrate at Windsor; and to the astonishment of every one who knows what was to be encountered, and sees what has been done, he effected its completion in six months from the time of its commencement, happily without the loss of a man, or any serious accident. The Governor is at a loss to appreciate fully the services rendered by Mr. Cox to this colony, in the execution of this arduous work, which promises to be of the greatest public utility, by opening a new source of wealth to the industrious and enterprising. When it is considered that Mr. Cox voluntarily relinquished the comforts of his own house, and the society of his numerous family, and exposed himself to much personal fatigue, with only such temporary covering as a bark hut could afford from the inclemency of the season; it is difficult to express the sentiments of approbation to which such privations and services are entitled.

"Mr. Cox having reported the road as completed on the 21st of January, the Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Macquarie and that gentleman, commenced his tour on the 25th of April last, over the Blue Mountains, and was joined by Sir John Jamieson at the Nepean, who accompanied him during the entire tour.—The following gentlemen composed the Governor's suite: Mr. Campbell, secretary; Capt. Antill, major of brigade; Lieut. Watts, aid-de-camp; Mr. Redfern, assistant surgeon; Mr. Oxley, surveyor ge-

\* See Lit. Pan. N. S. Vol. II. p. 455. *et seq.*

neral; Mr. Meehan, deputy surveyor-general; Mr. Lewin, painter and naturalist; and Mr. G. W. Evans, deputy surveyor of lands, who had been sent forward for the purpose of making further discoveries, and rejoined the party on the day of arrival at Bathurst Plains.

"The commencement of the ascent from Emu Plains to the first depot, and thence to a resting place, now called Spring Wood, distant 12 miles from Emu Ford, was through a very handsome open forest of lofty trees, and much more practicable and easy than was expected. The facility of the ascent for this distance excited surprise, and is certainly not well calculated to give the traveller a just idea of the difficulties he has afterwards to encounter.—At a further distance of four miles a sudden change is perceived in the appearance of the timber and the quality of the soil—the former becoming stunted, and the latter barren and rocky. At this place the fatigues of the journey may be said to commence. Here the country became altogether mountainous, and extremely rugged.—Near to the 18th mile mark (it is to be observed that the measure commences from Emu Ford) a pile of stones attracted attention: it is close to the line of road, on the top of a rugged and abrupt ascent, and is supposed to have been placed there by Mr. Caley, as the extreme limit of his tour;—hence the Governor gave that part of the mountain the name of Caley's Repulse. To have penetrated even so far, was at that time an effort of no small difficulty.—From hence, forward to the 26th mile, is a succession of steep and rugged hills, some of which are almost so abrupt as to deny a passage altogether; but at this place a considerably extensive plain is arrived at, which constitutes the summit of the Western Mountains; and from thence a most extensive and beautiful prospect presents itself on all sides to the eye. The town of Windsor, the river Hawkesbury, Prospect Hill, and other objects within that part of the colony now inhabited, of equal interest, are distinctly seen from hence.—The majestic grandeur of the situation, combined with the various objects to be seen from this place, induced the Governor to give it the appellation of The King's Table Land.—On the SW. side of the King's Table Land the mountain terminates in abrupt precipices of immense depth, at the bottom of which is seen a glen, as romantically beautiful as can be imagined, bounded on the further side by mountains of great magnitude, terminating equally abruptly as the others; and the whole

thickly covered with timber. The length of this picturesque and remarkable tract of country is about 24 miles, to which the Governor gave the name of The Prince Regent's Glen.—Proceeding hence to the 33d mile on the top of a hill, an opening presents itself on the SW. side of the Prince Regent's Glen, from whence a view is obtained particularly beautiful and grand—mountains rising beyond mountains, with stupendous masses of rock in the foreground, here strike the eye with admiration and astonishment. The circular form in which the whole is so wonderfully disposed, induced the Governor to give the name of Pitt's Amphitheatre (in honour of the late right honourable William Pitt) to this offset or branch from the Prince Regent's Glen. The road continues from hence, for the space of 17 miles, on the ridge of the mountain which forms one side of the Prince Regent's Glen, and there it suddenly terminates in nearly a perpendicular precipice of 676 feet high, as ascertained by measurement. The road constructed by Mr. Cox down this rugged and tremendous descent, through all its windings, is no less than three-fourths of a mile in length, and has been executed with such skill and stability as reflects much credit on him. The labour here undergone, and the difficulties surmounted, can only be appreciated by those who view this scene. In order to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Cox's services, the governor deemed it a tribute justly due to him, to give his name to this grand and extraordinary pass; and he accordingly called it Cox's Pass. Having descended into the valley at the bottom of this pass, the retrospective view of the overhanging mountain is magnificently grand. Although the present pass is the only practicable point yet discovered for descending by, yet the mountain is much higher than those on either side of it, from whence it is distinguished at a considerable distance, when approaching it from the interior, and in this point of view it has the appearance of a very high distinct hill, although it is in fact only the abrupt termination of a ridge. The Governor gave the name of Mount York to this termination of the ridge, in honour of his royal highness the Duke of York.

"On descending Cox's Pass, the Governor was much gratified by the appearance of good pasture land and soil fit for cultivation, which was the first he had met with since the commencement of his tour. The valley at the base of Mount York he called The Vale of Clwyd, in consequence of the strong resemblance it bore to the vale of

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that name in North Wales. The grass in this vale is of a good quality and very abundant, and a rivulet of fine water runs along it from the eastward, which unites itself at the western extremity of the vale with another rivulet containing still more water.—The junction of these two streams forms a very handsome river, now called by the Governor Cox's River; which takes its course, as has been since ascertained, through the Prince Regent's Glen, and empties itself into the river Nepean; and it is conjectured, from the nature of the country through which it passes, that it must be one of the principal causes of the floods which have been occasionally felt on the low banks of the river Hawkesbury, into which the Nepean discharges itself. The vale of Clwyd, from the base of Mount York, extends six miles in a westerly direction, and has its termination at Cox's River. Westward of this river the country again becomes hilly, but is generally open forest land, and very good pasturage.

“Three miles to the westward of the Vale of Clwyd, Messrs. Blaxland, Wentworth, and Lawson had formerly terminated their excursion; and when the various difficulties are considered which they had to contend with, especially until they had effected the descent from Mount York, to which place they were obliged to pass through a thick brush-wood, where they were under the necessity of cutting a passage for their baggage-horses, the severity of which labour had seriously affected their healths, their patient endurance of such fatigue cannot fail to excite much surprise and admiration.—In commemoration of their merits, three beautiful high hills joining each other at the end of their tour at this place, have received their names in the following order; viz. —Mount Blaxland, Wentworth's Sugar Loaf, and Lawson's Sugar Loaf. A range of very lofty hills and narrow valleys alternately form the tract of country from Cox's River, for a distance of 16 miles, until the Fish River is arrived at; and the stage between these rivers is consequently very severe and oppressive on the cattle. To this range the Governor gave the name of Clarence Hilly Range.

“Proceeding from the Fish River, and at a short distance from it, a very singular and beautiful mountain attracts the attention, its summit being crowned with a large and very extraordinary-looking rock, nearly circular in form, which gives to the whole very much the appearance of a hill fort, such as are frequent in India.—To this lofty hill Mr. Evans, who was the first

European discoverer, gave the name of Mount Evans. Passing on from hence the country continues hilly, but affords good pasturage, gradually improving to Sidmouth Valley, which is distant from the pass of the Fish River eight miles. The land here is level, and the first met with unencumbered with timber: it is not of very considerable extent, but abounds with a great variety of herbs and plants, such as would probably highly interest and gratify the scientific botanist. This beautiful little valley runs north-west and south-east, between hills of easy ascent, thinly covered with timber.—Leaving Sidmouth Valley, the country becomes again hilly, and in other respects resembles very much the country to the eastward of the valley for some miles. Having reached Campbell River, distant 13 miles from Sidmouth Valley, the Governor was highly gratified by the appearance of the country, which there began to exhibit an open and extensive view of gently rising grounds, and fertile plains. Judging from the height of the banks, and its general width, the Campbell River must be on some occasions of very considerable magnitude; but the extraordinary drought which has apparently prevailed on the western side of the mountains, equally as throughout this colony for the last three years, has reduced this river so much that it may be more properly called a chain of pools than a running stream at the present time. In the reaches or pools of the Campbell River, the very curious animal called the Paradox, or Water-mole, is seen in great numbers. The soil on both banks is uncommonly rich, and the grass is consequently luxuriant.—Two miles to the southward of the line of road which crosses the Campbell River, there is a very fine rich tract of low lands, which has been named Mitchell Plains. Flax was found here growing in considerable quantities.—The Fish River, which forms a junction with the Campbell River a few miles to the northward of the road and bridge over the latter, has also two very fertile plains on its banks, the one called O'Connell Plains, and the other Macquarie Plains, both of considerable extent, and very capable of yielding all the necessaries of life.

“At the distance of seven miles from the bridge over the Campbell River, Bathurst Plains open to the view, presenting a rich tract of champaign country, of eleven miles in length, bounded on both sides by gently rising and very beautiful hills, thinly wooded. The Macquarie River, which is constituted by the junction of the Fish and Campbell River, takes a winding course

through the plains, which can be easily traced from the high lands adjoining, by the particular verdure of the trees on its banks, and which are likewise the only trees throughout the extent of the plains.—The level and clean surface of these plains gives them at first view very much the appearance of lands in a state of cultivation.

"It is impossible to behold this grand scene without a feeling of admiration and surprise, whilst the silence and solitude which reign in a space of such extent and beauty as seems designed by Nature for the occupancy and comfort of man, create a degree of melancholy in the mind which may be more easily imagined than described.

"The Governor and suite arrived at these plains on Thursday the 4th of May, and encamped on the southern or left bank of the Macquarie River—the situation being selected in consequence of its commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect for many miles in every direction around it. At this place the Governor remained for a week, which time he occupied in making excursions in different directions through the adjoining country, on both sides of the river.

"On Sunday, the 7th of May, the Governor fixed on a site suitable for the erection of a town at some future period, to which he gave the name of Bathurst, in honour of the present secretary of state for the colonies.—The situation of Bathurst is elevated sufficiently beyond the reach of any floods which may occur, and is at the same time so near to the river on its south bank as to derive all the advantages of its clear and beautiful stream. The mechanics and settlers of whatever description who may be hereafter permitted to form permanent residences to themselves at this place, will have the highly important advantages of a rich and fertile soil, with a beautiful river flowing through it, for all the uses of man. The Governor must however add, that the hopes which were once so sanguinely entertained, of this river becoming navigable to the Western Sea, have ended in disappointment.

"During the week that the Governor remained at Bathurst, he made daily excursions in various directions: one of these extended twenty-two miles south-west, and on that occasion, as well as on all the others, he found the country composed chiefly of valleys and plains, separated occasionally by ranges of low hills;—the soil throughout being generally fertile, and well circumstanced for the purpose of agriculture or grazing.

"The Governor here feels much pleasure in being enabled to communicate to the public, that the favourable reports which he had received of the country to the west of the Blue Mountains have not been by any means exaggerated,—the difficulties which present themselves in the journey from hence are certainly great and inevitable; but those persons who may be inclined to become permanent settlers there, will probably content themselves with visiting this part of the colony but rarely, and of course will have them seldom to encounter. Plenty of water and a sufficiency of grass are to be found in the mountains for the support of such cattle as may be sent over them; and the tracts of fertile soil and rich pasturage which the new country affords, are fully extensive enough for any increase of population and stock which can possibly take place for many years.

"Within a distance of ten miles from the site of Bathurst, there is not less than fifty thousand acres of land clear of timber, and fully one half of that may be considered excellent soil, well calculated for cultivation. It is a matter of regret, that in proportion as the soil improves the timber degenerates; and it is to be remarked, that every where to the westward of the mountains it is much inferior both in size and quality to that within the present colony: there is, however, a sufficiency of timber of tolerable quality within the district around Bathurst, for the purposes of house-building and husbandry.

"The Governor has here to lament, that neither coals nor lime stone have yet been discovered in the western country; articles in themselves of so much importance, that the want of them must be severely felt whenever that country shall be settled.

"Having enumerated the principal and most important features of this new country, the Governor has now to notice some of its live productions. All around Bathurst abounds in a variety of game; and the two principal rivers contain a great quantity of fish, but all of one denomination, resembling the perch in appearance, and of a delicate and fine flavour, not unlike that of a rock cod: this fish grows to a large size, and is very voracious. Several of them were caught during the Governor's stay at Bathurst, and at the halting-place on the Fish River. One of those caught weighed 17lbs. and the people stationed at Bathurst reported that they had caught some weighing 25lbs.

"The field game are the kangaroos, emus, black swans, wild geese, wild turkeys, bustards, ducks of various kinds, quail, bronze, and other pigeons, &c. &c.

The water-mole, or paradox, also abounds in all the rivers and ponds.

"The site designed for the town of Bathurst, by observation taken at the flag-staff, which was erected on the day of Bathurst receiving that name, is situated in latitude  $33^{\circ} 27' 45''$  south, and in longitude  $149^{\circ} 37' 45''$  east of Greenwich being also  $27\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Government-house in Sydney, and  $94\frac{1}{2}$  west of it, bearing west  $20^{\circ} 30'$  north, 88 geographic miles, or  $95\frac{1}{2}$  statute miles; the measured road distance from Sydney to Bathurst being 140 English miles.

"The road constructed by Mr. Cox and the party under him commences at Emu Ford, on the left bank of the river Nepean, and is thence carried  $101\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the flag-staff at Bathurst: this road has been carefully measured, and each mile regularly marked on the trees growing on the left side of the road proceeding towards Bathurst.

"The Governor in his tour made the following stages, in which he was principally regulated by the consideration of having good pasturage for the cattle, and plenty of water:

1st stage — Spring Wood, distant from Emu Ford . . . . .	12 miles
2d ditto — Jamieson's Valley, or 2d depot, distant from ditto . . . . .	28 miles
3d ditto — Blackheath, distant from ditto . . . . .	41 miles
4th ditto — Cox's River, distant from ditto . . . . .	56 miles
5th ditto — The Fish River, distant from ditto . . . . .	72 miles
6th ditto — Sidmouth Valley, distant from ditto . . . . .	80 miles
7th ditto — Campbell River, distant from ditto . . . . .	91 miles
8th ditto — Bathurst, distant from ditto . . . . .	$101\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

"At all of which places the traveller may assure himself of good grass, and water in abundance.

"On Thursday the 11th of May the governor and suite set out from Bathurst on their return, and arrived at Sydney on Friday the 19th ultimo.

"The Governor deems it expedient here to notify to the public, that he does not mean to make any grants of land to the westward of the Blue Mountains until he shall receive the commands of his Majesty's Ministers on that subject, and in reply to the report he is now about to make them upon it.

"In the mean time, such gentlemen or other respectable free persons as may wish to visit this new country, will be permitted to do so on making a written application to the Governor to that effect; who will

order them to be furnished with written passes. It is at the same time strictly ordered and directed, that no person, whether civil or military, shall attempt to travel over the Blue Mountains without having previously applied for and obtained permission, in the above prescribed form. The military guard stationed at the first depot on the mountains will receive full instructions to prevent the progress of any persons who shall not have obtained regular passes. The necessity for the establishing and strictly enforcing this regulation is too obvious to every one who will reflect on it, to require any explanation here.

"The Governor cannot conclude this account of his tour, without offering his best acknowledgements to William Cox, Esq. for the important service he has rendered to the colony in so short a period of time, by opening a passage to the new-discovered country, and at the same time assuring him, that he shall have great pleasure in recommending his meritorious services on this occasion to the favourable consideration of his Majesty's Ministers.

"By command of his Excellency,  
The Governor.

"JOHN THOMAS CAMPBELL,  
Secretary."

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This is not the only exertion made by our countrymen to obtain an acquaintance with the country in which they reside, and with the neighbouring countries. The latest communication is from the Rev. Mr. Marsden, dated *Paramatta*, May 30, 1815. That worthy gentleman had taken occasion of accompanying several Missionaries and Settlers to New Zealand: he travelled several miles into the country, in some places, and found the inhabitants, their efforts of cultivation, and their readiness to receive intercourse, much more satisfactory than could have been expected. The Potatoe seems to have effected wonders, among them. One field of forty acres was not only fenced in, but reduced to garden neatness, and not a weed left in it.

A village, containing about two hundred houses, was found strongly fortified, by three wide and deep trenches, dug at a few paces distance from each other; and all three were fenced with split, or entire, trees, twenty feet high. The whole, on the summit of a hill. The reader, acquainted with the antiquities of his own country, will instantly recollect an ancient British town: nor will he deny the resemblance of the ancient Britons with these people, who are thus described: "The New Zealanders will not be insulted with impunity, nor treated as men without understanding."

## INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE

BRITISH DOMINIONS IN INDIA,

AND THE

SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST.

## SYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

The following intelligence is the latest that has been received concerning this ancient community of Christians, long concealed, and lately re-discovered. We have given several articles of which it has been the subject; and may, possibly, attempt to form an orderly sketch of their history.—These extracts are from the Journals of the American Missionaries. Says Mr Newell, in a letter to a friend, speaking of Cochin,—

It opens a door to an uncultivated region, and in the neighbourhood of this place are the Syrian Christians, who stand in great need of instruction, who would thankfully receive the instruction of prudent missionaries, if they did not attempt to withdraw them from their own church, and who might be made use of to immense advantage in spreading the Gospel in the south of India. On my voyage from Ceylon to Bombay I touched at Cochin, and from thence visited the Syrian Christians. I found among them none of that bigotry and jealousy, which characterizes the Church of Rome. They are indeed extremely ignorant, but they are willing to be instructed. They were about erecting two seminaries, in different parts of the country, for educating young men for the ministry. But they have none among them capable of teaching. I asked the priests, with whom I conversed, whether they would like to have an European come and reside among them, to assist them in educating their young men. They seemed to be sensible of the advantage of such a measure, and expressed the utmost readiness to receive such a person, but observed at the same time that their poverty could not allow them to make any compensation for such services.

The following particulars are from the Journals of Messrs. Nott and Hall; which contain a more formal Report, on the same subject. The date of these Reports is August 1814.

## COCHIN.

"This town is inhabited almost entirely by Dutch people. They amount to about twelve hundred. With but few exceptions they are extremely poor and without employment. They have no schools, either English or Dutch, except one in which an invalid serjeant, very imperfectly teaches a little English.

"They have a large Church, but it is in a very decayed condition. A part of the pulpit and a part of the roof have fallen down. When the place was taken [by the English] this venerable building was converted for a time into a stable. Eight years ago their minister died. Since that time they have had no religious instruction, and as a natural consequence, many of them have turned Roman Catholics rather than lose entirely the name and appearance of religion.

"Many of the inhabitants understand English sufficiently well to receive religious instruction in that language.

"At a former period the principal Dutch inhabitants waited on the chief magistrate, represented to him their situation, and prayed, that if possible he would obtain a minister for them. To effect this he made repeated attempts, but without success."

Steps have been subsequently taken, by the erection of a new and effective College, under the patronage of Major Munro, the Company's Resident at Travancore, for the instruction of priests and laymen: of this most laudable institution, we expect to be able to present further particulars.

The following is the account by these gentlemen, of the Syrian Christians; whose (Old) College they visited Nov. 2, 1813. They saw Bishop Raymond; and were attended through the apartments by a priest, young and modest, lately arrived from Italy: these being Catholic Syrians.

"In the college are thirty-two students, twelve of whom are Syrian catholics, and pursue their studies and devotions in the Syrian language, without paying any attention to the Latin. The catholic and the Syrian catholic students have each a separate chapel, highly decorated with crucifixes, images, paintings and flowers. In their school rooms they have a very few books, and those are sadly mutilated and defaced.

"We inquired for their public library; but they said that they had none at present, for the white ants had destroyed it. The magnificent public buildings are surrounded with the most miserable native huts. The people, both from their appearance, and from a representation given by their bishop, are extremely poor and wretched. But none appeared more so than about twenty Catechumen, who had advanced as far as the third sacrament, which they were repeating on their knees. Some were male, some female, some very old, others very young, and some were shockingly meagre and decrepid. The bishop said their number of converts the last year was about five hundred.

"At Cranganore they have another college with about thirty Syrian students. The Syrio-catholic Christians, they say, amount to eighty thousand, and their churches to eighty. In the college at Verapoli each student is boarded at two rupees per month, and all other charges are defrayed from public funds.

"At Verapoli, as we were informed, they have a full sized image of St. John, which, on the 24th of June, they convey to the water, and three times immerse. In this part of the country they erect, in front of each church, a flag staff, on which they display a sacred flag on their festival days.

"Wherever we go, we behold demonstrations of the unparalleled zeal and activity of the Pope's apostles. They have sustained labours, privations, and sufferings, almost to a miracle; they have demolished idols and their temples; baptised, in the name of Jesus, hundreds of thousands who once were pagans; and have erected churches from one extremity of India to the other."

The St. John, so obscurely hinted at, is certainly John the Baptist, whose festival is fixed to June 24. The immersion of his image *three times* deserves notice, as it not only marks the character of the Holy man commemorated, but, as being a coincidence with the practice of the Disciples of John, a sect yet remaining near Antioch in Syria, who baptize infants at forty days old, by *trine immersion*.

Quitting the Catholic Syrians, our travellers the next day, Nov. 3, went to Cadenade, about fourteen miles from Cochin, where the late Syrian Bishop resided. This village, in common with other Syrian villages, bears the name of "the *Nazaraina*

*Bazaar*." The houses in this village are of much neater appearance than those of the lower order of natives in general. A large stone cross at the entrance marks it as a *Christian village*. These people seem to have suffered from their former subjection to the Catholics: in the front of their Church is an image of the Virgin, with her son; and a strange assemblage of animals, by way of ornament. The inside also much resembles, in its decorations, a Catholic Church;—but it is free from images.

"By the priests' account, St. Thomas came to this country fifty-two years after the birth of our Savior. He planted five churches before his death, and he suffered martyrdom near Madras, and from his converts arose the Syrian church.

"They formerly had images in their churches; but sixty-three years ago, the bishop, on first arriving from Antioch, caused all the images to be destroyed.

"Their number of churches is fifty-two and a half: the half church being one which vibrates between the Roman and Syrian church. Their clergy are about three hundred. None of them are married; being, as they say, unable to support families. They have no other maintenance from the people, than what arises from the perquisites at marriages, funerals, and special mass. No one who does not inherit some sacerdotal blood, is eligible to the office of the ministry. From this fact we inferred the probability, of what a comparison of features had led us to suspect, that the priests only are of Syrian origin, and that the people are the descendants of native converts.

"The ordinary service of the church is in Syriac, a language totally unknown to the common people.

"We were present at their morning and evening worship. The priests chanted the service in Syriac without much appearance of solemnity or care. During their devotions they several times prostrated themselves, touching the ground with their forehead, and crossing themselves as they rose. The people bowed, and crossed themselves in like manner."

These Syrians were forcibly united to the Church of Rome, in 1644; but subsequently broke off from that Communion.

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Copy of a Letter addressed by the Nabob of Arcot, some years ago, to her Majesty; exhibiting the style and manner of Oriental most respectful gallantry.

*To the ornament of the veil of modesty and majesty, the enlghtener of the canopy of chastity and magnificence, queen of the kingdoms of Europe, bright star of the constellation of glory and renown, to whom together with glory and prosperity, be health perpetual!*

Although a long time has elapsed since I have had the honour of giving that exalted personage an account of my health, whose known celebrity has been the cause of great pleasure and happiness to me; yet it is matter of great grief to me, that from the distance which separates us I feel myself withheld from personally presenting to that exalted personage, the tribute of respect and attachment which the writer and all his family cherish in their hearts for her; and therefore have taken the liberty to send by Sir Thomas Rumbold, a subject of her Majesty, a diamond seal-ring, in token of friendship, and I hope that as it is taken immediately from my own finger, to be forwarded thither, her Majesty will condescend to wear it upon her's, as a mark of the pure and unchangeable fond wishes I bear towards the English Queen, I intreat the Almighty for the good health of her Majesty and children, as a cause of happiness to the King, and of glory to the English nation—and may she be happy!

#### INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

The following remarks on the Agriculture of India, as it existed about ten years ago, may serve to shew that the most favoured climates are not always the most felicitous. Industry and intelligence, with the necessity for exerting them, may more than make amends for a smaller portion of fertility; and it cannot but give pleasure to every Briton, and to every British agriculturist, especially, to reflect on the number of advantages proposed to be conferred not on Britain, by India, but—on India, by Britain. The paper is part of an official record by the Governor General.

Under the present system of Indian agriculture, with the advantage of a soil of uncommon fertility, and of a climate which yields a crop of some description to every season, the industry of a single ploughman, however exerted, is insufficient to enable him to cultivate a greater extent of land within the year than seven acres; and the expense of separating the

rice from the husk for culinary purposes, after the grain is reaped, cannot be estimated at a sum inferior to one-fifth part of the value of the grain; whilst a similar operation can be performed in England, and in other European countries, at an expense not exceeding one-fortieth part of the value of the crop.

Similar defects pervade every branch of Indian agriculture; and in no instances are their injurious consequences more manifestly exemplified, than in the general state of the cattle employed in the labours of the field within these provinces. A breed of strong and powerful black cattle is to be found in very few situations producing good pasture throughout the year; but the weak and inefficient condition of the cattle generally employed for agricultural and other purposes, as well in Bengal, as in the upper provinces, cannot have escaped the notice of the most inattentive observer.

In the opinion of intelligent European gentlemen conversant with the subject, the profits of the landholder might be augmented in a considerable proportion by the introduction of many simple improvements in the implements of agriculture, and in machinery, now in general use throughout Europe: by these means, the property of a large proportion of our native subjects would be increased, and gradually the comforts of affluence would be more generally diffused through the mass of the people.

Adverting to the genius and habits of the natives of India, it cannot be expected that any attempts will ever be made by them to improve the system of agriculture practised for ages by their ancestors, unless the example shall be given to them by the government, and unless the personal advantages to be derived from such improvements, are found to succeed in practice, shall be clearly manifested to them.

His Lordship proceeds to suggest improvements, by a better breed of black cattle—by a better system of husbandry—by the use of superior machines,—by the introduction of the turnip husbandry,—by circulating the general systematic principles of the science,—and by an experimental course of instruction, on a farm appropriated to the purpose.—It is certain, that since that period the potatoe has been raised in India; but we are not aware that much more has been accomplished in favour of Indian Agriculture.

*Remarkable Death by the beak of a Bird.*

A Coroner's Inquest was held not long ago on the body of a young washerman, who was found dead near Sir John Royd's house at Chowringhee. On the inquest it appeared that the deceased was carrying a bundle of clothes on his head—that an adjutant [bird] called by the natives a *Hargeelah*, or swallower of bones, darted down on the deceased, and wounded the jugular vein, the loss of blood from which occasioned his death. The verdict was *Accidental Death*.

*Extract of a Letter from an Officer in General Hartdell's Camp, at Nahun, dated 19th of May, 1815.*

From what Cazez Punt has informed us, the Goorkhas are tributary to the Chinese: every third year they send Ambassadors with several Lacks of Rupees as a tribute, and this year they ought to have sent one. This tribute originated in consequence of the Goorkhas having attempted to seize some villages, which were under the protection of the Chinese Government, and shewed an inclination to extend their conquests in that direction. This conduct gave great cause of alarm to the Chinese.—An army was fitted out and sent against these marauders. After several engagements, they were forced to retire into their own country—the Chinese followed them up so closely, that they were obliged to cry for quarter, and gladly entered into the terms offered them,—to pay a tribute of so many lacks of Rupees every third year. The Goorkhas finding they could not make any conquests in the Chinese direction, made an attempt on the opposite quarter, and in the year 1802-3 entered this country, and took possession of it, during the time the conquest of this territory was going on, the Rajah of Napaul was at Benares.

## CEYLON.

*Liberality of the Calcutta Bible Society, acknowledged by the Ceylon Bible Society.*

Resolved, that the thanks of this Society be given to the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, for the gift of 2000 copies of the Cingalese New Testament, and 830 copies of the Tamul New Testament, which their benevolent liberality has enabled this Society to distribute among the inhabitants of this Island, to whom the Scriptures in their native languages were almost unknown.

Resolved, that the grateful thanks of this Society be offered to the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, for their munificent contribution of 5000 Sicca Rupees in aid of the publication of the Scriptures in Cingalese.

These were, among many other Resolutions, passed August 6, 1814, at a General Meeting of the Society at Columbo, His Excellency the Governor, President, in the Chair. They do equal honour to both giver and receiver; and both are our countrymen in India.

*Malabar Drama: Patriarch Job.*

Among other amusements lately presented to the company (June 4), invited to the Kings House, at Columbo, on account of the rejoicings by which his Majesty's Birth Day was celebrated, was a Malabar play, given in compliment to the Moodehars, and other dignitaries of the late Candian Court. The chief character was the great Hindoo Rajah, Arishantra, a most scrupulous lover of truth. His temptations to utter a falshood, were the subjects of the drama, and the whole story bore a remarkable resemblance to that of the Patriarch Job. It was repeated a few days afterwards to another company, and appears to be a popular performance.

## JAVA.

*Extracts from a DISCOURSE delivered by the Governor, to the Literary and Scientific Society of Java, Sept. 10, 1815.*

The principle object of this discourse is, to detail the exertions made to acquire a perfect acquaintance with the country and the natives.

Speaking of BANCA, says Governor Raffles, . . . . . "I have to report a collection of the most complete information regarding the position, geological structure and natural productions of that important island: the state of society has not been omitted in that investigation; and satisfactory data have been furnished, from which to estimate the present condition of its inhabitants, as well as to deduce plans for their progress and advancement in civilization and happiness.

It is only during the late periods of the European establishments, that Banca has attracted notice. The discovery of the tin mines about the twelfth year of the last century, first gave it celebrity; but we can only date the commencement of scientific investigation, or European controul, from the time of its cession to the British government, in 1812. . . . .

Dr. Horsfield has constructed the outlines of a map, on which are laid down the principal rivers, the mountains and

ridges of hills, with the settlements of the Malays and Chinese, and the local subdivisions adopted by the original inhabitants.

After completing a detailed geographical account of the island, and furnishing statistic tables of the population and produce, Dr. Horsefield proceeds to a narrative of the mineralogical appearances, as explanatory of the constitution of the mines, and of the geological history of the country.

On the mineralogical constitution of Banca, he observes, that the direction of the island being from north west to south-east, it follows, not only the direction of Sumatra and the Malayan peninsula, but also the great chain of Asiatic mountains, one of the many branches of which terminates in Ceylon, while another, traversing Arakan, Pegu, the Malayan peninsula, and probably Sumatra, sends off an inferior range through Banca and Billiton, where it may be considered to disappear.

The elevated parts of Banca are observed to have the same constitution as the great continental chain, being composed principally of granite: after which occurs a species of rock which Dr. Horsefield terms *red iron-stone*, extensively distributed in situations of secondary elevation in single rocks, or in veins covering large tracts of country. Tracts composed of this rock are bounded by alluvial districts, which are again subdivided into undulating hills, gradually rising on others of apparently prior formation, and such as are low and level, of recent origin, and bordering on the mouths of the rivers. Those districts which, occurring in juxtaposition with the primitive portions, fill that space between these latter and the veins of red iron-stone, or, again, between those and the alluvial parts are stratified; and the strata uniformly horizontally arranged.

It is through these horizontal strata that the tin-ore is represented to be disseminated; and as far as has hitherto been remarked, it appears to be either immediately under the surface, or at no great distance from it.

Another section of the report contains a view of the tin-mines, exhibiting a general enumeration of those worked at present, or in former periods, with an account of the process of mining, and the economy of the mines.

The process of mining in Banca is remarkable for its simplicity. It consists in an excavation of a square or oblong form, made by digging perpendicularly to the beds or strata containing the ore, and in a proper application of the water to facilitate the labours of the miners, and the washing

of the ore. There is no necessity in Banca, as in countries where the metal lies concealed in deep veins, to have recourse to difficult operations, or expensive machinery; and the process, indeed, requires so little previous instruction, that it is mostly performed by persons whose only qualification is a robust constitution. A favourable spot being selected, the pit is sketched out, a canal conducted from the nearest rivulet, and then, the miners excavate the soil until they arrive at the stratum containing the ore, which is next deposited in heaps near the water, so as to be placed conveniently for washing: the aqueduct is lined with the bark of large trees, and, a stronger current being produced by the admission of more water, the heaps are thrown in, and agitated by the workmen; the particles of ore subsiding through their gravity, and those of common earth being carried away by the current.

When a sufficient quantity of ore is thus accumulated, the process of smelting commences: this is also very minutely and accurately described by Dr. Horsefield. It is unnecessary to observe, that almost all the operations connected with the process of mining and refining of metal are performed by Chinese.

In his botanical pursuits, Dr. Horsefield has been peculiarly successful, his descriptions comprising a collection of upwards of five hundred plants, of which sixteen appear to be of doubtful genera.

An account of the inhabitants, their mode of life and occupations, the state of agriculture, and the history of the different settlements, is introduced into this valuable report, which I hope will shortly appear in print, under the patronage of the East-India Company.

The inhabitants of Banca consist of Malays, Chinese, and Indigenes, of whom the latter are subdivided into Orang Gunung (men of the mountains) or Mountaineers; and Rayads or Orang Laut (men of the sea) or sea people. The Malays are few in number, of a peaceable but indolent disposition, and of little importance in the affairs of the island. The Chinese in Banca preserve their original habits of industry, enterprise, and perseverance; they are the most useful among the inhabitants, and indispensable in the labours of the mines. The general character of the Orang Gunung, or Mountaineers, the original, and, perhaps, most interesting portion of the population, is rude simplicity. Dispersed over large tracts in the interior of the country, they live nearly in a state of nature, but submit without resistance to the general regulations which have been esta-

blished, and willingly perform the labours required of them; although their natural timidity and wandering habits, render them, in a considerable degree, inaccessible to Europeans. The Rayads are the remains of a peculiar people, so called, who with their families and households, live in small prows, in the Bays of Jebus and Klabut, and obtain subsistence by fishing and adventure. Particulars of the Mountaineers and Rayads, will form a separate notice.

#### ANTIQUITIES OF JAVA.

To attempt any satisfactory description of the various monuments of antiquity, and of a former worship, which are to be found in almost every district of the island, would be impracticable on the present occasion; and, with the exception of a few notices, I must content myself with assuring you, that however deficient we may be in scientific information, or in a knowledge of the mythology, sacred to which these monuments may have been reared, measures have been taken that a record, to be depended upon for exactness at least, should exist of the actual remains of Hinduism in Java. I am indebted to Captain Baker, who is now actively engaged in these pursuits, for the most accurate sketches of the present appearance of the most important of these ruins, as well as for ground-plans, and elevations of the principal temples, with notices of much valuable information which is to be collected of their origin, object, and history.

You are aware that the most splendid of these monuments are to be found at Prambanan, Boro Bodo and Singa Sari. Of the first an interesting description is given in the last volume of our Transactions, by our highly esteemed friend, Colonel Mackenzie. Circumstances have since admitted of a more minute investigation; and our information, as far as regards their present state, is much more complete. These extensive ruins lay claim to the highest antiquity; and, considering the vicinity of the temples to have been the seat of the earliest monarchy in Java, I may be permitted, in the words of Captain Baker, to lament the contrast of the present times, with "times long since past." "Nothing," he observes, "can exceed the air of melancholy, desolation, and ruin, which this spot presents; and the feelings of every visitor must be forcibly in unison with the scene of surrounding devastation, when he reflects upon the origin of this once venerated, hallowed spot; the seat and proof of the perfection of arts now no longer in existence in Java; the type and emblem of

a religion no longer acknowledged, and scarcely known among them by name: when he reflects upon that boundless profusion of active, unwearied skill and patience, the noble spirit of generous emulation, the patronage and encouragement which the arts and sciences must have received, and the inexhaustible wealth and resources which the Javanese of those times must have possessed!"

In attempting to describe the Chandi Sewo, or Thousand Temples, which form a principal part of these ruins, he laments his inability to convey any adequate ideas satisfactory to his own mind, even of the actual dismantled state of this splendid seat of magnificence and of the arts.—"Never," he observes, "have I met with such stupendous, laborious and finished specimens of human labour, and of the polished, refined taste of ages long since forgot, and crowded together, in so small a compass, as characterize and are manifested in this little spot; and, though, I doubt not, there are some remains of antiquity in other parts of the globe, more worthy the eye of the traveller, or the pencil of the artist, yet Chandi Sewo must ever rank with the foremost in the attractions of curiosity, or of antiquarian research."

I have preferred giving you the words of Captain Baker, while the subject was fully impressed on his mind, and while in the midst of the objects which he contemplated: there is a feeling excited at such a moment that gives a colouring to the picture, which is weakened in the faded tints of a more distant view.

Next to Prambanan, the ruins of Boro Bodo may be ranked as remarkable for grandeur in design, peculiarity of style, and exquisite workmanship. This temple is in the district of Boro, under the residency of the Kadu, whence I presume it takes its name; Bodo being either a term of contempt, cast upon it by the Mahometans, or erroneously so pronounced, instead of *Bud ho*—which, in its general acceptation, in the Javanese language, is synonymous with ancient, or heathen. It is built so as to crown the upper part of a small hill, the summit terminating in a dome. The building is square, and is composed of seven terraces rising one above the other, each of which is enclosed by stone walls; the ascent to the different terraces being by four flights of steps, leading from four principal entrances, one on each side of the square. On the top are several small latticed domes, the upper part terminating in one of a larger circumference. In separate niches, or rather temples, at equal dis-

tances, formed in the walls of the several terraces, are contained upward of three hundred stone images of *devoters*, in a sitting posture, and being each above three feet high. Similar images are within the domes above; and in compartments in the walls, both within and without, are carved in relief, and in the most correct and beautiful style, groupes of figures, containing historical scenes and mythological ceremonies, supposed to be representations of a principal part, either of the *Ramayan* or *Mahabaat*. The figures and costume are evidently Indian; and we are at a loss whether most to admire the extent and grandeur of the whole construction, or the beauty, richness, and correctness of the sculpture.

The name, and resemblance of the images which surround this temple to the figure of *Budha*, has induced an opinion that it was exclusively confined to the worship of that deity; but it should be noticed, that in the immediate vicinity of this large temple, and evidently connected with it, are the remains of several smaller temples, constructed much after the fashion of the temples at *Prambanan*, and containing a variety of sculptures and images of the *Braminical* worship. A large but mutilated stone figure of *Brahma* was found in a field hard by; and as there are images similarly resembling *Budha* to be found at *Prambanan*, it would seem, that if they are ascertained to represent that deity, these buildings must have been erected at a period when the worship was not separated.

Although the general design of this temple differs from those at *Prambanan*, a similar style of sculpture and decoration is observable; and the same may be also traced in the ruins at *Singa Sari*, situated in the Residency of *Pasaruan*, where are still to be found images of *Brahma*, *Mahadewa*, *Ganesa*, the *Bull Nundi*, and others, of the most exquisite workmanship, and in a still higher degree of preservation than any remaining at *Prambanan* or *Boro Bodo*.

One of the most extraordinary monuments in this quarter, however, is an immense colossal statue of a man resting on his hams, (of the same character as the *porters* at *Prambanan*,) lying on its face, and adjacent to a terrace, on which it was originally placed. This statue measures in length about twelve feet, breadth between the shoulders nine feet and a half, and at the base nine feet and a half, with corresponding dimensions in girth, cut from one solid stone. The statue seems evidently to

have fallen from the adjacent elevated terrace; although it is difficult to reconcile the probability of its having been elevated to such a station, with reference to any traces we now have of the knowledge of mechanics by the *Javanese*. To have raised it by dint of mere manual labour would appear, at the present day, an *Herculean* task. The terrace is about eighteen feet high. A second figure, of the same dimensions, has since been discovered in the vicinity of the above; and, when the forest shall be cleared, some traces of the large temple to which they formed the approach may probably be found. Not far from *Singa Sari*, which was once the seat of empire, and in the district of *Malang*, are several interesting ruins of temples, of similar construction, and of the same style of ornament.

These buildings must have been raised at a period when the highest state of the arts existed, and constructed at no very distant date from each other. Considered in this view, they serve very forcibly and decidedly to corroborate the historical details of the country, which are found to exist in the different written compositions and dramatic entertainments.

In noticing the more prominent remains of antiquity, as they are to be traced from the architecture and sculpture of former days, I should be wanting in attention, and indeed in a due respect to the popular tradition and the still received opinion of the *Javans*, did I not speak of *Gunung Prabu*, a mountain, or rather a range of mountains, (for there are no less than twenty-nine points or summits, which have distinct names,) situated on the northern side of the island, and inland between *Samarang* and *Pacalongan*, the supposed residence of *Arjuno*, and of the demi-gods and heroes who distinguished themselves in the *Brata Yud'ha*, or Holy War. Here, the ruins of the supposed palace of the chief—the abode of *Bima*, his followers and attendants, are exhibited; and so rich was once this spot, in relics of antiquity, that the village of *Kali Babar*, situated at the foot of the mountain, is stated to have paid its rents, from time immemorial, in gold melted down from the golden images here discovered. So great, indeed, has been the desire to meet the courtly thirst for these interesting relics, that, I regret to say, many of the buildings, composed of a material less in demand, have suffered premature dilapidation on that account. Several interesting remains have recently been discovered by Major Johnson, resi-

dent at the Court of the Susunan; and, among these, the ruins at Suku deserve particular notice. But I have already trespassed on a subject which it is impossible to treat well, except in detail, and with reference to drawings of the extensive variety of erections, edifices, images, and poetical creations, which abound in Java.

As connected with these early and splendid monuments of the former high state of the arts in Java, and illustrative of the history of the country, are to be noticed the great variety of inscriptions found in different parts of the island. Fac-similes of most of these have been taken; and I am happy to add, that we have succeeded in decyphering some of the most interesting. The character on the stone found at Prambanan is, no doubt, one of the Dewa Nagri characters of India; and, with the exception of a few characters extant at Singa Sari, on the backs of stone images, the only specimen yet discovered of this peculiar formation.)

From the vicinity of the former kingdom of Jong'golo, not far distant from the modern Surabais, have been brought several large stones, of the shape of English tombstones, covered with inscriptions in the ancient Javanese character, and in the *Kawi* language; translations (or rather paraphrases) for they principally contain prayers and invocations to the Deity, in a language, the meaning of a few words only of which are retained, while the idiom and grammatical construction has long been lost."

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

We give the following extract of a letter from the Cape, which will be agreeable to most of our readers, as it depicts the meritorious exertions of a set of men who deserve high applause for the good they have done, and still continue to do, to their fellow creatures.

"I am just returned from an excursion of about two hundred miles into the interior. Baavians Kloof is the spot on which three Moravian Missionaries have civilized, converted to Christianity, and taught some handicraft trade to one thousand three hundred Hottentots. It was one of the most interesting sights imaginable to behold them at church, clothed for the most part in sheep skins—they chant the several hymns, and make the responses with a softness of voice and an accuracy, which strikingly contrasts with their appearance. I entered many of their huts, and was delighted to observe an air of neatness pervading the whole of them. In one, a glass window was remarkable.

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About three hundred children were assembled around me in the school-room. They alternately read in the Old and New Testament, wrote on slate, and sung. I brought away with me specimens of flowered work executed by some of the Hottentot women, which would not have disgraced the first milliners in London. All excellence is comparative, and when we consider that but twenty-two years ago this great number of our fellow-creatures were savages, in the midst of inaccessible mountains, that they were in intellects scarcely superior to the beasts of the field, and in morality below them, I will venture to assert, that to an expanded mind, to one capable of contemplating it as such, few spectacles could have been more touching, or better suited to awaken all the finest feelings of our nature, than the one I have left behind me at Baavians Kloof."

#### AMERICANA.

The following are extracts from various sources of American Intelligence, lately received in London. They contain a view of the situation of that country, in consequence of late events, which well deserves to be recorded; and indeed, ought not to be passed over slightly. Whatever the errors of the American Government have been, the people seem to have felt the bitter consequences, and will most probably long remember the enmity manifested against the Old Country, in favour of Napoleon Buonaparte, Emperor of France.

#### DISTRESS FOR WANT OF A CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

**SOUTHERN MONEY.**—The manner in which the revenue is collected in the Southern States has the operation of giving them a very improper advantage in the payment of duties. In Baltimore the Bills of the Banks of that city are received for Custom House bonds—when Treasury Notes commanded a premium of 7 to 8 per cent. in exchange, for their depreciated paper. In Boston Treasury Notes are the cheapest currency which is received for custom house bonds. Of course the merchants of Boston pay the same rate of duties in a currency 7 or 8 per cent. more valuable than that in which the merchants of Baltimore pay. This difference on goods paying an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. amounts to two per cent. on the whole value of the goods, which would more than pay freight and insurance from Baltimore to Boston, so that a mere-

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hant of Boston having a valuable cargo of goods will save money by having it entered at Baltimore, and afterwards transported to Boston—this difference amounts to upwards of 8 cents a gallon on Madeira Wine, is nearly a cent a pound on coffee, and is full 50 cents the cwt. on white sugars—which may be considered a fair mercantile profit. Suppose the revenue collected in Boston and Baltimore to be equal, and to amount to five millions in each place per annum, Baltimore will pay 350,000 or 400,000 dollars less revenue per annum than Boston on the same quantity of goods. This is a most shameful inequality, and calls loudly for a remedy.

It is said, the effect at Baltimore, of movements on the part of the Banks to eventually resume specie payments, was to reduce the price of every article in the market 5 per cent. or more in one day. In other words, to appreciate Bank Bills so much in the purchase.

A writer in the New-York paper says the Banks in that city have an aggregate capital of \$15,000,000; that the deposits amount to \$2,000,000; that they have Treasury notes, and the notes of individuals to the amount of \$22,000,000; and but \$5,000,000 in Bills in circulation. This serves to shew that the holders of the Bills are safe, but the Bills not being convertible into specie at par, and not purchasing so much as specie, do not answer the purpose of the holder. They may indeed be laid aside, like the note of hand of an heir, to be good some time or other, rather than be sold at present at a discount; but they are not quite so good as such a note to lay by, because they bear no interest.

In New-York, Boston money and specie are quoted at 14 to 15 per cent *advance*; and Baltimore money at 8 to 8 1-2 per cent *discount*; making the astonishing difference of 25 per cent. in favour of Boston!

**Small Notes.**—These substitutes for the smaller denominations of silver and copper coins, are supposed to be more numerous at this moment than all the locusts and plagues of Egypt in Pharaoh's time. Shopkeepers, tavern-keepers, canal companies, issue, each their respective "bills of credit;" and the tinkers and fruit-women, it is supposed, will assert their *equal right to coin*, as well as the tripe sellers and pepper pot venders. A facetious grocer has put a curious "superscription" on his coin,—“to be received at — for 25 cents:” by which he means that in and for the consideration of 25 cents, he will take

it back. Who will complain of scarcity of money when it overflows like the river Nile in its annual inundation? Doubtless the consequences will be equally *fruitful* in their kind. [N. Y. Coll.]

The owners of the ship Euphrates, at Philadelphia from Liverpool, demand specie, or an equivalent, in pay for the freight. The Philadelphians complain. It would be easy hereafter to stipulate the kind of money payable for freight—the price would be conformable.

Repeated mention is made of the *high prices* which Southern produce commands; but the reporters forget to add, that the payments for it are made in *bank bills*, which are depreciated from 15 to 25 per cent. below *dollars* and *eagles*! Those who recollect the times of *Old Continental money* (which had as good foundation for credit as any paper not convertible into dollars) can inform these reporters, that a single *biscuit* once commanded the *high price* of four or five paper dollars; but that those times were lamented, not *boasted* of.

Fourteen different companies in New York State, have given notice of their intention to apply for charters as banking institutions at the present Session of the Legislature of that State. The aggregate of the proposed capital is upwards of 14 million dollars.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 23.

**Counterfeiters.**—The variety of bank paper now in circulation has afforded scope for a multitude of frauds on the public, detections of which are daily taking place.

There are in circulation in this district some hundreds of dollars of notes of a bank said to have no existence, at Lexington, Indiana territory. They are handsome notes, and well calculated to impose on the public.

#### DUTIES ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

In a letter recently transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount of duties and drawbacks on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, and exported therefrom during the years 1812, 1813, and 1814 are thus stated:

1812.	
Duties Received.	Drawback payable.
\$14,874,090	\$1,542,623
1813.	
\$7,473,253	\$580,328
1814.	
\$4,720,400	\$26,082

# OUTLINE OF A PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL BANK.

## I. The Charter of the Bank.

1. To continue 21 years.
2. To be exclusive.

## II. The Capital of the Bank.

1. To be 35,000,000 at present.
2. To be augmented by Congress to 50,000,000, and the additional sum to be distributed among the several States.
3. To be divided into 350,000 shares of 100 dollars each, on the capital of 35,000,000 to be subscribed.

By the United States, one fifth or 700,000 shares 7,000,000

By corporations and individuals, four fifths, or 280,000 shares, 28,000,000

35,000,000

4. To be compounded of public debt, and of gold and silver, as to the subscriptions of corporations and individuals in proportions

Of funded debt, three fourths equal to 21,000,000

Of gold and silver, one fourth equal to 7,000,000

28,000,100

The subscriptions of 6 per cent. stock to be at par.

The subscription of 3 per cent. stock to be at 56 per cent.

The subscriptions of 7 per cent. stock to be at 106-51 per cent.

5. The subscriptions in public debt may be discharged at pleasure by the government, at the rate at which it is subscribed.

6. The subscriptions of corporations or individuals to be payable by instalments.

(1) *Specie*, at subscribing,  
On each share 5 dollars 1,400,000  
At 6 months 5 dollars 1,400,000  
At 12 months 5 dollars 1,400,000  
At 18 months 10 dollars 2,800,000

7,000,000

(2) *Public Debt*, at subscribing,

Each share 25 dollars 7,000,000  
At 6 months 25 dollars 7,000,000  
At 12 months 25 dollars 7,000,000

28,000,000

7. The subscriptions of the United States to be paid in instalments not extending beyond a period of 7 years; the first in-

stalment to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the payments to be made, at the pleasure of government, either in gold or silver; or in 6 per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the government; or in Treasury Notes, not fundable, nor bearing interest, nor payable at a particular time, but receivable in all payments to the bank, with a right on the part of the bank to re-issue the treasury notes so paid from time to time, until they are discharged by payments to the government.

8. The bank shall be at liberty to sell the stock portion of its capital, to an amount not exceeding in any one year; but if the sales are intended to be effected in the United States, notice thereof shall be given to the Secretary of the Treasury that the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, may, if they please, become the purchasers, at the market price, not exceeding par.

## VI. Bonus for the Charter of the Bank.

—The subscribers shall pay a premium to the government for its charter. Estimating the profits of the Bank from the probable advance in the value of its stock, and the result of its business when in full operation, at 7 per cent. a bonus of 1,500,000 dollars payable in equal instalments of 2, 3 and 4 years after the bank commences its operations might, under all circumstances, be considered as about 4 per cent. upon its capital, and would contribute a reasonable premium.

## SLAVES.

From an official statement lately submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the whole value of the slaves in Maryland amounting in number to 111,500, is 14,525,845 dollars. As Maryland is probably a fair pattern of the other slave holding states, the whole slave population of the United States, amounting by the last census to 1,185,223 souls, may be valued at 155 million of Dollars, making the average value of each man, woman, and child 130 dollars.

## GRAND CANAL.

The citizens of the city of New-York, have sent in a Memorial to the Legislature, petitioning the assistance of the State in the formation of a grand canal from Lake Erie, to the Hudson. The route which they propose, is from the vicinity of the outlet of Lake Erie, across the country in the most eligible direction to the head waters of Mohawk river at Rome; thence along the valley of the Mohawk to the Hudson. The length of the canal will be

300 miles. Its expense, after minutely considering the cost of similar undertakings in Europe and this country, they estimate at six million of dollars. Ten or fifteen years it is supposed will be occupied in completing the work; making the sum to be paid by the state about half a million annually. The subscriptions in land, by individuals, which have been already made in aid of this object, or which are confidently anticipated, will exceed, it is supposed, one million of dollars.

*Monday, Jan. 15*—A committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the following Scientific and Literary Societies, viz. the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Linnean Society, and the Boston Athenaeum, and any other Scientific Societies, that the committee may find it advisable to include in the investigation.

The *Cotton Manufacturers* of Providence have agreed upon a petition to Congress for the prohibition by law of the importation of all Cotton Goods, (nankins excepted) the product of places beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*, and for additional duties on other coarse cottons. They state that in a circle of 30 miles from Providence, there are no less than 140 manufactories, containing 150,000 spindles; that they consume 29,000 bales of cotton annually; which produce 27,840,000 yards of cloth; the weaving of which costs 2,227,000 dollars; and which in value exceeds six millions of dollars. The persons employed are computed at 26,000.

*Improvement upon turning coats.*—A gentleman in Boston, (Mass.) who lately purchased a ready made London coat, discovered on beginning to wear it, that it was made out of an old one. By scouring, scraping, carding the thread-bare parts, and new dressing, an actually new cloth had been made out of the old garment. It had been so metamorphosed by these several operations, and by the addition of new trimmings, that its former services would not have been suspected, but from the discovery of a bit of old news-paper in the corner of the new starched pocket, and the entire destruction of the thread in some spots, in the production of the nap to which it principally owed its novel appearance, it having been wisely thought, as the garment was fitted up not so much for use as for sale, that show was of more consequence than substance.

The peninsula of Charlestown (Mass.) and a district including a few families beyond it contain a population of nearly 5000 souls. Within these limits, the number of

deaths during the year 1815 was 109. Of this number, 6 were above 80 years old; 11 between 70 and 80; 10 between 50 and 70; and 34 under 2 years. The number of births during the same period, and within the same limits was 205.

The average annual increase of population in Charlestown for the last 27 years has been 150 souls. The whole number of births in that period has been 3625; and of deaths 1533. Of those who have died, 180 (less than 1 in 8) had passed their 70th year; more than one third of the 180, their 80th year; and 22 survived their 90th year.

The deaths in Baltimore, in 1815, were 1349—of which, 218 were of *Consumption*, 167 of *Cholera Morbus*, 108 of *Pleurisy*, 158 of various fevers, none of malignant, 98 of old age.

We understand that the Pews on the ground floor of St. George's Church, Greek-man street, (lately rebuilt) were sold yesterday for nearly 24,000 dollars.—(Boston.)

*Springfield, November 2.*—*Great Increase.* Aaron Smith of Granby, (Mass.) raised this year from one seed, thirteen Pumpkins, weighing in the whole *One Thousand and Ninety pounds and a half*, the largest weighed 148 lbs.

There was two or three years since a singular emigration of turkeys and squirrels, from the lake country towards the river, for a width of a thousand miles. Tens of thousands were taken on the banks and in the river, and thousands were drowned in crossing.

*Hurricane, Sept. 23, 1815.*—It is contended by writers on the late storm, that the salt which was deposited on house windows and trees, to a great distance from the ocean, was not spread from the spray of the sea, because the quantity of salt appeared to be more than is contained in ocean water. We have heard persons say, who have resided on low islands exposed to the Atlantic, that the islands have often been covered with spray in storms, but they never witnessed similar effects on the houses, or on vegetation, as those noticed on the Continent in that hurricane.

*From the Dedham Gazette.*—At New London many wells were entirely dry during the blow, Sept. 23, and small streams nearly ceased to run. In Montville, or a contiguous town very near New London, the stones of a bridge over a little brook, weighing three or four tons each, were removed up stream several feet. This could not have been done by the wind. The

rocks at Point Judith were also removed from the beds, in which they have lain since the discovery of the country.

All these circumstances seem to prove beyond doubt that there must have been an earthquake—and render it much less probable, that the salt was driven from the ocean, than that it was generated in the air by the changes which that element must have undergone during so remarkable and awful a convulsion.

## Poetry.

### SONNET.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF DANTE.

BY PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

*Dante Alighieri to Guido Cavalcanti.*

GUIDO, I would that Lappo, thou, and I,  
Led by some strong enchantment, might ascend  
A magic ship, whose charmed sails should fly  
With winds at will where'er our thoughts might  
wend,

And that no change, nor any evil chance,  
Should mar our joyous voyage; but it might be,  
That even satiety should still enhance  
Between our hearts their strict community,  
And that the bounteous wizard then would  
place.

Vanna and Bice and my gentle love,  
Companions of our wandering, and would grace  
With passionate talk wherever we might rove;  
Our time, and each were as content and free  
As I believe that thou and I should be.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK OF  
MOSCHUS.

BY PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

*Τὰν ἅλα τὰν γλαυκὰν ὅταν ὤνεμος ἀτρεμὰ  
βαλλῇ, κ. τ. λ.*

WHEN winds that move not its calm surface  
sweep

The azure sea, I love the land no more;  
The smiles of the serene and tranquil deep  
Tempt my unquiet mind.—But when the roar  
Of ocean's gray abyss resounds, and foam  
Gathers upon the sea, and vast waves burst,  
I turn from the drear aspect to the home  
Of earth and its deep woods, where interspersed,  
When winds blow loud, pines make sweet  
melody.

Whose house is some lone bark, whose toil the  
sea,

Whose prey the wandering fish, an evil lot  
Has chosen.—But I my languid limbs will fling  
Beneath the plane, where the brook's murmur-  
ing

Moves the calm spirit, but disturbs it not.

### TO-MORROW.

SEE when the falling day  
In silence melts away,  
Behind the western hills withdrawn;  
Her fires are quenched, her beauty fled,  
With blushes all her face o'er spread,  
As conscious she had ill fulfill'd  
The Promise of the dawn.  
Another morning soon shall rise,  
Another day salute our eyes,  
As smiling and as fair as she,  
And make as many promises;  
But do not thou  
The tale believe.  
They're sisters all  
And all deceive.

### MUTABILITY.

WE are as clouds that veil the midnight moon;  
How restlessly they speed, and gleam and  
quiver,  
Streaking the darkness radiantly!—yet soon  
Night closes round, and they are lost for ever:  
Or like forgotten lyres, whose dissonant strings  
Give various response to each varying blast,  
To whose frail frame no second motion brings  
One mood or modulation like the last.

We rest:—A dream has power to poison sleep;  
We rise:—One wandering thought pollutes  
the day;  
We feel, conceive or reason, laugh or weep;  
Embrace fond woe, or cast our cares away:

It is the same!—For, be it joy or sorrow,  
The path of its departure still is free:  
Man's yesterday may ne'er be like his morrow;  
Nought may endure but Mutability.

### THE PRINTER.

Who is it, "Gentle Reader," who,  
That labours hard in pleasing you,  
By telling all that's strange and new?

The Printer.

Who tells you of th' affairs of State,  
Whilst Lords and Commons legislate,  
And spend their nights in warm debate?

The Printer.

Ye politicians, truly tell

Who makes you understand so well

Th' affairs on which you love to dwell—

The Printer.

Then, in no case should you delay,  
(Though many do, from day to day)  
With punctuality to pay—

THE PRINTER.

## The Gatherer, NO. XI. NEW SERIES.

"I am but a Gatherer and Dealer in other  
Men's Stuff."

An instance of liberality not to be overlooked, but worthy to be had in everlasting remembrance, is related by a Gentleman, whom we know to be incapable of violating truth. We depend on his affirmation with entire assurance; nor let this be esteemed singular, though it must be acknowledged to rank high among the unusual.

### CHINESE LIBERALITY.

(From *Forbes's Oriental Memoirs*.)

"I think it very probable you may meet our friend C— at Tellicherry or Cochin, in one of the Portuguese ships from Macao, which generally arrives about this time. You have heard of his late misfortunes, but it is possible you may not know by what means his affairs are likely to be retrieved; and therefore with exquisite delight I relate an anecdote which does honour to human nature. The story is true, and in my opinion equals any thing of the kind upon record. You, who were formerly well acquainted with this worthy man in India, know that he afterwards resided many years highly respected at Canton and Macao; where a sudden reverse of fortune lately reduced him from a state of affluence to the greatest necessity. A Chinese merchant, to whom he had formerly rendered service, gratefully offered him an immediate loan of ten thousand dollars, which the gentleman accepted, and gave his bond for the amount; this the Chinese immediately threw into the fire, saying, 'When you, my friend, first came to China, I was a poor man; you took me by the hand, and assisting my honest endeavours made me rich. Our destiny is now reversed; I see you poor, while I am blessed with affluence.' The bye-standers had snatched the bond from the flames; the gentleman, sensibly affected by such generosity, pressed his Chinese friend to take the security, which he did, and effectually destroyed it. The disciple of Confucius, beholding the renewed distress it occasioned, said he would accept of his watch, or any little valuable, as a memorial of their friendship. The gentleman immediately presented his watch, and the Chinese, in return, gave him an old iron seal, saying, 'Take this seal, it is one I have long used, and possesses no intrinsic

value: but as you are going to India to look after your out-standing concerns, should fortune further persecute you, draw upon me for any sum of money you may stand in need of, seal it with this signet, sign it with your own hand, and I will pay the money.'"

Economy is the Order of the day: the Nation is economical of its money; Lord A. is economical of his tongue; his cousin, Sir John B. is economical of his temper; Alderman C. is economical of his coat; and D. Esq. is economical of his recollection; for scarcely can he remember one of his promises made to his constituents; or one of his constituents to which he made them. Some are so economical of their labour, that all their business is done by deputy; and their duty is discharged, when they have counted their salary, and signed proper receipts. And a very convenient principle of action—no of *reposé*, it is:—for, what can be easier than a deputation? It is a fiction of state—"by yourself or your sufficient deputy;" it is a fiction of law—"shall appear by your lawful attorney;"—it is an Ecclesiastical fiction, also. "my Curate does duty for me, to day;"—in other words, "I preach, and I pray, by deputy." But of all devices for "*doing duty*" by deputy, that of the Mills for grinding prayers, on the principle of a perpetual motion, leaves every other far behind it, in ingenuity, application, constancy, and perseverance. It is the invention, too, of hordes which we please to call barbarous!—*barbarous!* no surely; in this, at least, they have refined on the refinements of civilized life; and so far from being deficient in ingenuity, they have reached the very *acmé* of intellectual exaltation; the *ne plus ultra* of pious invention.

To say truth, what a labour is prayer!—the laity shift it off from themselves—"the clergy pray for us;"—the Rector transfers the office to his inferior;—and his inferior would transfer it to the Clerk, if he durst. Now this invention we are about to recommend, would suit the Church clock, exactly; and, we humbly propose that the machinery of that useful appendage to a Church, be qualified, by means of an additional movement, to "*do duty*" in the absence of the Clerk, of the Curate, of the Rector, and of the congregation. The machinery would be but simple; and the cost might be divided between the clergy and the laity: as the benefit would be equal and mutual. Not that we mean wholly to dismiss the Clerk, who should be bound to wind up this machinery once a week;—nor

the Curate, who should be bound to see that he does it properly;—nor the Rector, who should be bound to receive a report on the performance of said Clerk, Curate, and Machinery.

This invention distinguishes one of the nations in the range of the Caucasian Mountains; but, we decline inserting its name; as we feel some reluctance in acknowledging that any nation, in any part of the globe, has excelled, or can excel our own, in the Article of—Machinery. . . . and why should we immortalize our rivals?

#### PRAYING MACHINES.

\* Among the most remarkable of the sacred utensils of the temple, is the *Kürdä*, a cylindrical vessel of wood or metal, either very small, or of immense size. In its centre is fixed an iron axle; but the interior of the cylinder, which is quite hollow, is filled with sacred writings, the leaves of which are all stuck one to another at the edge, throughout the whole length. This paper is rolled tight round the axis of the cylinder, till the whole space is filled up. A close cover is fixed on at each end, and the whole *Kürdä* is very neatly finished, painted on the outside with allegorical representations, or Indian prayers, and varnished over. This cylinder is fastened upright in a frame by the axis; so that the latter, by means of a wheel attached to it below, may be set a-going with a string; and with a slight pull kept in a constant rotatory motion. When this cylinder is large, another, twice as small, and filled with writing, is fixed for ornament on the top of it. The inscriptions on such prayer-wheels commonly consist of masses for souls, psalms, and the six great general litanies, in which the most moving petitions are presented for the welfare of all creatures. The text they sometimes repeat a hundred or even a thousand times, attributing from superstition a proportionably augmented effect to this repetition, and believing that by these frequent copies, combined with their thousands of revolutions, they will prove so much the more efficacious. You frequently see, as well on the habitations of the priests as on the whole roof of the temple, small *Kürdä* placed close to each other, in rows, by way of ornament; and not only over the gate, but likewise in the fields, frames set up expressly for these praying machines, which, instead of being moved by a string, are turned by means of four sails, (shaped and hollowed out like spoons) by the wind.

\* Other similar *Kürdä* are fastened to sticks of moderate thickness; a leaden weight is then fastened to the cylinder by

a string, which, when it is once set a-going, keeps it with the help of the stick, in constant motion. Such-like prayer-wheels, neatly wrought, are fastened upon short sticks to a small wooden pedestal, and stand upon the altars for the use of pious persons. While the prayer-wheel is thus turned round with one hand, the devotee takes the rosary in the other, and at the same time repeats penitential psalms.

\* A fourth kind of these *Kürdä* is constructed on the same principle as those which are turned by wind; only it is somewhat smaller, and the frame is adapted to be hung up by a cord in the chimneys of the inhabitants or huts of the Mongols. When there is a good fire, they are likewise set in motion by the smoke and the current of air, and continue to turn round as long as the fire is kept up.

\* A fifth kind of *Kürdä* is erected on a small stream of water, upon a foundation like that of a mill, over which a small house is built to protect it from the weather. By means of the wheel attached to it, and the current, the cylinder is in like manner kept in a constant circular motion. These water-*Kürdä* are commonly constructed on a large scale, and maintained at the joint expense of the inhabitants of a whole district. They have a reference to all aquatic animals, whether alive or dead, whose temporal and eternal happiness is the aim of the writings contained in them; in like manner as the object of the fire-*Kürdä* is the salvation of all animals suffering by fire.

O, pious people, who constrain even the elements, fire, water, air, gravitation, and velocity, to become religious—to repeat penitential psalms, without intermission; to cry aloud without whining or bawling; to petition without a voice,—to intreat without utterance,—to shew forth praises in dumb silence—and all this, merely by the revolution of a wheel!!

.....

*Puff extraordinary, which may put all our Lottery Puffers to the blush:—Can they do any thing like it?—No—(From a Boston (N. A.) paper.)*

#### *A happy but hard Case.*

The last week, passed through this town, in a horse waggon, a Mr. Skunner and his wife, with twelve hardy, ragged children, on their way to the Ohio country, having come from the eastern boundaries of Maine, a distance of 450 miles, and still going from 12 to 1500 more, in hopes to find a farm more fertile than the hard climate of Maine can give. It really made charity rise in the bosoms of all who saw them,

yet contentment and cheerfulness sat on their brow.—Any one who wishes to assist such as are situated like Skinner, or who, by a small loss may call it hard, but feel willing to risk to obtain the happy case, are invited to buy a ticket or share, in the Plymouth Beach Lottery, which in a few days will bestow \$20,000 on some one of its adventurous travellers; or those who wish a short jaunt only, try the Union Canal, which will give shortly two of \$5,000.—Apply to the Lottery and Exchange Office of Gilbert and Dean, Old State House, South Side.

*Bigamy triumphant: Equality indisputable.*

Lately died in Cambridge, New-York, Mr. Solomon Crouch, of a wound in the hand by the cut of a scythe. Among the Memorabilia of the times, it is mentioned of the deceased, that he married two sisters, nearly at the same time, lived alternately, a week at a time, with them, and had by each thirteen children.—The two families lived a short distance from each other in affection and harmony; and the two widows and twenty-six children followed him to the grave!

There was in London—and perhaps, he may be still living, an instance of the same kind. The husband was a man in extensive business; and made a point of always purchasing the very same things in quality and in colour—whether, caps, bonnets, gowns, or ribbands, for his two wives: He made no difference, in the most minute particular. But, if we recollect rightly—he was not so equally favoured as the aforesaid Mr. Solomon Crouch;—he had no children by one wife; but by the other, only. In what manner, or state, he was followed to the grave—if he be dead—we do not know.

*Curious Appeal,*

Determined at the Middlesex Sessions John Nash, a pauper, had rented a house for more than 20 years, standing partly over a drain, in the hamlets of Acton and Hammersmith. A model of the house was produced, as well as one of the bed-room in which the pauper slept: the length of the bed was two feet nine inches and a half at the top, and three feet five inches and a half at the bottom, making the bed-room six-feet three. The room being in both parishes, the question was, to which should he belong?

The Court (Mr. Watson and Mr. Serjeant Sellon) decided, that presuming the body when stretched out, would have its greater proportion in that part of the room which belonged to Acton, ordered the appeal to be allowed, thereby fixing the settlement in Acton.

## National Register: FOREIGN.

### AMERICA: BRITISH.

#### *Conflagration of the town of St. John's Newfoundland.*

"The fire broke out on Feb. 12, about eight o'clock in the evening, and consumed between 130 and 140 houses. What increased the danger, and added to the extent of this calamity, was the way in which the town of St. John was built. The houses are entirely of wood, not a brick being used, except in the chimneys. They are also irregularly built, and huddled together, as suited the convenience of their various owners, and without regard to safety or order. A tremendous gale from the south-east was blowing when the fire commenced, and threatened the total destruction of the place. Towards morning, however, a heavy snow which had been falling up to this period, changed into rain, and materially checked the rapidity of the progress of the devouring element. The extraordinary exertions of the navy, army, and public departments, is represented as beyond praise. Several houses were pulled down before the flames reached them, and thus the communications being cut off, the injury was limited to the number of habitations specified.—We are sorry to say that the lower orders of the populace gave themselves up to plunder, instead of assisting their wretched fellow-creatures, of whom 1500 have been rendered destitute, during a rigorous and inclement season, by this awful visitation. Their houses and provisions are destroyed, and what augments their distress is the impossibility of vessels entering the port with supplies, in consequence of the ice. The other inhabitants share their store with these unfortunates, but so heavy a loss must be felt by all. A liberal subscription was entered upon, which afforded a temporary relief, and we have no doubt but it will be benevolently aided, by a similar measure in England. The rapidity with which the houses were consumed is described as almost inconceivable. Many of their inmates had barely time to escape naked, or merely covered with blankets, and stood shivering in the storm and snow, while all that they had in the world perished before their eyes. We rejoice to add, that report speaks of only one life lost on this melancholy occasion."

Huts are now erected for the miserable sufferers. The inhabitants cannot be too highly praised for the exertions they have made, taking in as many of the houseless poor as their houses would hold, and cloathing them with their garments.

#### AMERICA : UNITED STATES.

Some notion of the extensive transactions carrying on between this country and America may be formed from the following article:

New York, March 8.—Five thousand two hundred and seventy-six letters were received yesterday afternoon at our Post-Office. They were brought by the following vessels:—

Regent, Bartlett, from Liverpool	4,014
Integrity, Gillender, ditto	680
Amphion, Jones, from Dublin	194
Julia and Mary, from Greenock	180
Nixon, Smith, from London	122
James, Ross, from Nassau	86

5,276

#### General Washington's remains transferred.

The widow of General Washington has consented to the removal of her husband's remains to a spot on which it is proposed to erect a national monument to his memory. In her answer to the President of the United States on the subject, she says — "Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me; and in doing this, I need not, I cannot say, what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty."

Charleston and Virginia papers bring information that an epidemical disease, very destructive in its effects, has again made its appearance in Virginia and North Carolina. The mortality among the inhabitants of the counties adjoining to Norfolk has exceeded the ravages of the fatal epidemic in the winter of 1814-15.

#### AUSTRIA.

##### Military memorial.

Vienna, March 2.—The Hungarian grenadiers of the battalion of Jarossi, when the four Venetian horses were removed from Paris, resolved to have some fragment as a memorial, and chose the eagle which was on the front of the car of victory. This eagle is arrived quite safe, and is placed, with the consent of the Archduke Palatine, in the Hungarian National Museum at Buda.

#### Army reduced.

Vienna, March 17.—It is difficult to imagine with what pleasure the reduction of the Austrian army is beheld. Independently of its financial advantages, it must have an influence on our daily subsistence, and especially on the price of provisions, which are extremely high. The true cause of this dearth must be ascribed to a too numerous military establishment, which took from agriculture between two and three hundred thousand men in the vigour of their age.

Mr. Walla, the Jew broker at Prague, has cut his throat, in consequence of commercial losses.

#### BELGIUM.

##### Waterloo Observatory blown down.

Brussels, March 29.—The violence of the late winds has thrown down the observatory, which commanded a view of all the hills and valleys of Waterloo. The proprietor of the ruins of the Chateau of Hougoumont has on his side caused all the woods to be knocked down. The trees, pierced by thousands and thousands of balls, and that observatory (erected by the orders of the Duke of Wellington, a short time before the battle), the witnesses of so much glory and mourning, and of so distinguished a triumph, have vanished for ever.

#### English Emigrants.

The Brussels Papers state, that three hundred families have lately received passports in England for the Continent, with intent to settle at Brussels. The dread of a perpetual Income Tax may have been a strong motive with many of those persons to emigrate.

#### DENMARK.

##### Taxes abated.

The King of Denmark has been pleased to order a great reduction of the land taxes in the kingdom of Denmark. The tax upon hearths in the country, imposed in 1812, is abolished; and the corn-tax, imposed in 1813, of 612,000 tons in kind, are reduced to 100,000 tons.—(Hamburg papers.)

#### FRANCE.

##### FRENCH CONTRIBUTIONS.

An account of all the sums of money paid, or stipulated to be paid by France, under whatever denomination, to the British government, or to any of the departments of the British army serving in France, exclusive of the sums paid under the treaties and conventions concluded at Paris on the 20th November last; together with the dates of such payments, and an account of the manner in which such sums have been applied:—

SUMS ENGAGED TO BE PAID	Francs.
For the British proportion of the amount assigned by the French government to the allied armies, in lieu of the revenues of districts occupied by them . . . . .	10,000,000
For equipments &c. of that part of the allied forces which served under the Duke of Wellington . . . . . (a) 13,860,000	
Deduct appropriated to foreign troops forming part of the said forces . . . . .	6,860,000
	7,000,000

Francs 17,000,000

(a) This sum is part of 15,360,000 francs, the amount originally assigned; 1,500,000 francs having been reserved by the French government as the estimated amount of requisitions for horses, &c.

RECEIVED AND APPLIED.	Francs.	Value in sterling, at the Exchange of 24.
1815.		
10th of October	500,000	
19th . . . . .	4,500,000	
19th of December . . . . .	5,000,000	

Received into the military chest, towards the expense of the British army in 1815 . . . . .	10,000,000	416,666	13	4
21st of December, in bonds, payable successively in January, February, and Mar. 1816 (a) . . . . .	7,000,000	291,666	13	4
	Francs 17,000,000	L708,333	6	8

Francs.

(a) Paid out of the above, to the Chevalier de Canova, to be applied towards the expense of conveying to Rome the works of art restored to the Pope . . . . .	202,180
To ditto, to be applied as a contribution of the Prince Regent towards erecting a monument in Rome to the memory of the late Cardinal York . . . . .	50,000
	Francs 252,180

	Francs.	Sterling.
Leaving the total amount received into the military chest, as applicable towards the expense of the British army in		
1815 . . . . .	10,000,000	416,666 13 4
1816 . . . . .	6,747,820	281,159 3 4
	Francs 16,747,820	L697,825 16 8

Births and deaths. Paris.

The Gazette de France states the number of Births in Paris in the year 1815 at 22,612, of which 8,976 are natural children, or born out of wedlock, exceeding that of 1814 by nearly 1,200; Marriages 5,575; Divorces 32; exactly the same number as that of 1814; Deaths 19,992, of which 416 were in consequence of the small pox. In 1814, the deaths amounted to 33,160, among which were those of 3,000 women, who died of sudden fright or oppression of the heart (*saisissement*).

There was, according to French accounts, a remarkable discrepancy in the number of deaths among the Allied troops in Paris in 1815. The Russian army lost 23 men; the Austrian army, 15; the Prussian army, 154; and the English army, 1,027.

Ancient Ceremony Revived.

Paris, April. 12.—The ceremonies of the Last Supper being too painful for his Majesty, who would have been obliged to remain long standing, it was Monsieur who filled the place of the King in this act of piety, practised by our monarchs from time immemorial, on Holy Thursday. Thirteen children of poor but honest parents were admitted to the honour of representing the Apostles. They were all in red tunics, and placed on benches sufficiently raised to enable the prince, without stooping, to wash their feet, wipe them and kiss them. Every child received from the hands of Monsieur a loaf, a small cruse of wine, thirteen plates, and thirteen five-franc pieces. The Dukes D'Angoulême and Berri performed the functions of waiters, and brought the bread, the wine, and the meats. All these ceremonies were gone through with a piety and collectiveness worthy the descendants of St. Louis.

French Institute.—An Ordonnance has been published for placing the National Institute upon a new foundation. It is to consist of four classes, in the titles of which

the ancient names of the French Academies will be revived—"The French Academy,—"The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres—"The Royal Academy of Sciences—"The Royal Academy of Fine Arts."—These are declared to be under the direct and special protection of the King. The first Academy consists of forty Members, of whom thirty-eight are named in the Ordinance; the second of forty, of whom thirty-seven are named; the third of fifty-seven; the fourth of forty.

The French Academy have ordered a medal to be struck in honour of Duus, their celebrated tragic poet. All nations ought to feel an interest in the homage paid to genius; but England especially may view with pleasure the distinction shown to a man devoted to English literature, and who, by his six translations from Shakespeare (*King John, Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Othello, Hamlet, Lear*), manifested at least his fond admiration for the great bard, whom the mass of Frenchmen, not having capacity to comprehend, presume in their ignorant vanity to despise.

*French Cotton Manufactures.*—The following observations by Count Beugnot, on this subject, in the French Chamber of Deputies, in their sitting of the 9th, are interesting:—"The use of cotton stuffs has become extremely common in Europe, and has extended even to the lowest classes of society. England first introduced this taste, and cultivated it to her great advantage. France in her turn became possessed of this new branch of industry: and is still, in presence of her formidable rival, competing with some advantage in the more common articles of manufacture, and consequently of chief consumption. But England has over France an immense superiority: her machines daily acquire increasing perfection; her capital is extremely abundant, and her supplies of the raw materials very easy. Hence results a lowness of price against which our manufacturers cannot contend, even with the addition of 10 per cent. required by the English underwriters as the premium of insurance on smuggling. On the other hand, our cotton manufactures experienced a fatal shock in 1814, when it became necessary to pass immediately, and without gradual transition, from the Continental to the European system. Under these circumstances, let us not tax the raw material (cotton wool) severely. The duty recommended by the Committee will not amount to more than from three to seven centimes on the ell of cotton cloth, which will be counterbalanced by the premium allowed on export, and

thus will be only a duty on home consumption. The tariff is still, however, too high; and I would propose to replace it by duties on cotton stuffs imported, of which it will be vain to attempt the prohibition. Land-smuggling will still elude the vigilance of our custom-house officers; and the only means of putting a stop to it, is to impose on the goods introduced, a duty which may counterbalance the premium of the insurance-writers."

The most important improvements have taken place in the situation of the manufactures of Avignon. The number of silk looms in activity during the last quarter of 1815 surpassed by more than 200 that of the preceding quarter; thus furnishing employment to 700 workmen who were previously destitute of it, and a manufacture extraordinary of more than 438 webs of different kinds.

Rouen has also presented in February last a very animated spectacle. Many foreigners have appeared there; our spun cottons have been much in demand. Superior sales to those in January have taken place: the same has been the case as to linen yarn; in short, during the preceding month, there has been an increase in the sales to the amount of 2,100 pieces in velveteens, cords, &c.

#### *Steam-Boat: Spectacle.*

The Eliza steam boat arrived at Paris from Rouen, in sixty hours. The distance is 100 leagues.

At two o'clock at noon, the steam-boat entered Paris. The quays and barges were covered with people. It passed under one of the arches of the bridge of Louis XVI. without any obstacle, crossed the basin at the garden of the Thuilleries, and passed the Castle amid shouts of "Vive le Roi!" About half an hour after its arrival, the Duke of Angoulême went on board.

The Parisians have not yet done wondering at the steam-boat, in praise of which their journalists are absolutely wanton: but what is better, there is great reason to hope that their admiration will not evaporate in a few warm panegyrics, for there is a partnership of highly respectable persons already formed for the purpose of establishing a communication between London and Paris by means of steam-boats.

#### *Supplies of Corn, imported.*

The numerous afflictions to which France has been subjected, is at present increased in various quarters by a scarcity of corn. An early knowledge of this fact occasioned several cargoes to be sent from Cork to the Garonne, &c. but though the want of the

grain was admitted, there was not money to pay for it, and the persons who had it in charge had no other alternative than to take it back, or barter it for wine.

Several cargoes of flour have arrived at Havre from Liverpool. They have sold at the rate of from 34 to 36 francs the barrel, weighing in the rough 200 lb. marc weight, and 180 lb. neat, taken in actual deposit, on which there is a duty of 50 cents. per metrical quintal. Twenty more ships loaded with corn have entered the river. Six have already made their declarations at Rouen.

About 600 acres of the forest of Chantilly have been consumed by accidental fire.

M. de Sasselange, formerly a Captain in the regiment of Auvergne, who is now 102 years old, and has been a Knight of St. Louis since 1747, wishes to know whether there are any Knights living whose brevets are anterior in date to his.

Mr. Martyn, who had the management of the School in Paris, established on the Lancasterian, or British System, has been dismissed from his important post by an order of the King: and Messrs. Billot and Frossard, who were employed in the same useful manner, have also been compelled to give in their resignation.

*French Oratory.*—One of the Paris papers mentions a M. Magnier Grauderez, who delivered a written speech in the Chamber of Deputies lately, — that lasted five hours and a quarter. The Chamber began to thin soon after he had commenced, and when he had finished was nearly empty.

#### *Royal Marriage.*

*Paris, March 29*—The Princess Marie Caroline, who is to be united to the Duke of Berri, is the issue of the first marriage of his Royal Highness the hereditary Prince of Naples with Marie Clementine, daughter of the Emperor Leopold.

The following are the speculations of a French journalist on the matrimonial connections forming in various parts of Europe: After so many years in which Mars has triumphantly troubled the nations, it is but fair that Venus should have her turn. May happiness and prosperity attend these illustrious conjunctions! The number of them is, certainly, remarkable.

Among other characteristic traits which the situation of Europe affords at present, we must remark the great number of mar-

riages about to take place between different Sovereign Houses.

In uniting the Heiress of three Crowns to a Prince without territories, England seems to indicate that she does not desire continental alliances. Yet we recollect that the English Ministers had reckoned on a marriage with the Prince of Orange, as a compensation due to the efforts which England had made for the common cause.

Spain and Portugal, united by nature in both hemispheres, form, by a double marriage, ties which may one day reunite, under the same sceptre, that fine monarchy of Charles the Fifth, in which the sun never set.

Russia, the Low Countries, Prussia, and Wirtemberg, are uniting themselves by the marriages of two Grand Duchesses and one Grand Duke. When one reflects upon the identity and political views that guide those Courts, and the personal friendship that unites the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, one cannot deny that this federation governs the whole North of Europe. Denmark is the most ancient branch of the House of Holstein Oldenburgh. There is but one country a stranger to this kind of family compact that embraces northern Europe.

A double marriage will soon establish new ties between the House of Naples on one side, and the Houses of Austria and France on the other. These ties will probably have a happy influence over the political relations of the South and the centre of Europe. In this sphere Bavaria alone has as yet no family ties but with the North.

The importance which politics seem to attach to these numerous marriages, is the best omen for the tranquillity of Europe. It proves that we are hereafter to consider the principle of legitimate procession as the basis of political combinations, and as the guarantee of the future repose of nations.

#### *State of Agriculture.*

A native of Normandy, who has had much experience in English husbandry, and is now settled as a Cultivator in his native province, says, that a man must not go out of England to learn husbandry; and that his neighbours are very averse from being instructed; those who are intelligent being more inclined to botany than farming. Their implements are many and clumsy, and fit only to make a bonfire of: he has only seen one or two great clumsy drills, which no one can put to rights. He expresses great want of a small drill machine. He mentions with

approbation, a little mill to grind or bruise, made of steel, about the size of the brim of a hat, the faces stand perpendicularly and turn against each other, two of which have been lately sold to go to England. Nothing has been done to improve any sort of cattle, except horses, and all the good brood mares were taken away by the former Government. He says, that were it not for the foreign troops, whose consumption has kept up the price of corn, the French farmers would have been in as deplorable a state as the English, and that, after all, Wheat is now selling at the rate of six shillings for a Winchester Bushel. Fat meat is dear, but the country does not look for, or depend much on it.

## GERMANY.

*Mineralogical studies.*

The Academy of Mines, says a foreign paper, established at Freyberg, in the Erzgebirg, under the direction of the celebrated Werner, and which had experienced dilapidations for some years past, is again in a state of prosperity. A great number of pupils from foreign parts have arrived there, and some Englishmen were besides expected. Werner was about to publish a very important mineralogical work. He is at present engaged in making researches for several salt mines, which are expected to be discovered in the kingdom of Saxony, and particularly in the Vogtland, in the environs of Plauen.

*Steam Boat: Trade and Commerce!*

A steam-vessel is this summer to navigate the Elbe between Hamburgh and Magdeburg.

## ITALY.

*Torture abolished.*

Rome, March 31.—A decision of his Holiness, relative to the form of procedure in Inquisitorial matters, forbids the application of torture to the accused. This decision has been addressed by his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State to the Ministers of Spain and Portugal.

The Pope has made an extensive creation of Cardinals, comprehending eighteen of the order of Priests, and three Deacons. They are nearly all Italians, with the exception of two or three Spaniards.

The Financial embarrassments of the Holy Father still continue; he has just been obliged to take up 500,000 scudi of the Jews.

*Jesuits: revival opposed.*

The attempt of the Pope to restore the Order of the Jesuits does not appear to meet with the concurrence of all the Roman Catholic Powers; not even with that

of the representative of his Most Faithful Majesty of Portugal. The Court of Brazil has addressed an official note to the See of Rome, in which it expresses strong sentiments of abhorrence at the revival of an Order of Monks, which had been so mischievous, and had been abolished by the general consent of Europe.

*Hoffer's remains removed.*

A letter from Italy, dated 16th March, says "The Emperor has visited at Mantua, the grave of the brave Andreas Hoffer, who was shot there: his bones are to be taken up and conveyed to the Tyrol, to be there solemnly interred.

*Precautions against Infection.*

In the kingdom of Naples, the sea cordon, on account of the plague at Noja, has an extent of near 500 miles, and requires daily 10,500 men to occupy the posts. The town of Noja, about one and a-half Italian miles in circumference, and containing about 6,000 souls, is closely surrounded by a double cordon. The first is formed by two ditches, 60 paces from the wall of the town, and 30 paces from each other, 10 paces broad, and 8 feet deep behind which a battalion with 2 cannon, forms a close chain. Over each of the ditches is a draw-bridge, confining the access to the town by a single gate, provided with a double grating; a board is attached to it, forbidding any person from approaching the ditches from the town under pain of death. To keep order in the town itself, there is a detachment of 24 men and one Officer, and a Commandant. A regiment of infantry and a corps of cavalry form the second Cordon, five miles from Noja, in an extent of 25 miles, in close connection with the Cordon on the sea side. All intercourse between the inhabitants and the military of the several Cordons is most rigorously prohibited, so that a priest from Noja, who had sold to a Neapolitan soldier a pack of cards, was shot as well as the soldier, the former after having been deprived of ecclesiastical dignity, the soldier on the spot. The same rigorous measures are taken at Corfu.—Three English soldiers who went from one Cordon to another, to see their comrades, were shot.

## PORTUGAL.

*Remonstrance against the Jesuits.*

Rome, March 12.—Copy of a dispatch addressed to the Portuguese Minister at the Court of Rome:—

Palace at Rio Janeiro, April 1, 1815

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, my master, having taken under his consi-

deration the intentions of Pius VII. as published in his bull, *Sollicitudo Omnium*, dated 7th August last year, by which his Holiness has thought proper to revive the Company of Jesus, which was extinct, thereby derogating, in so far as the authority of the Church is concerned, from the other bull, *Dominus ac Redemptor noster*, of Clement XIV. of glorious memory: His Royal Highness is surprised at this determination of his Holiness, this Court never having been informed of it in any way before, although it has had most reason to complain of the offences of the Company of Jesus, against which Portugal proceeded in the most energetic manner, by the ordinance of September 3, 1759. The positive intentions of his Royal Highness being to maintain in their utmost rigour the dispositions of the above ordinance, whatever may be the determination of other crowned heads, even of such as associated for the extinction of the said company, my august Master commands me to communicate his resolution to you, in order that you immediately present a note declaratory of the invariable principles which his Royal Highness intends to maintain, and conformably to which he enjoins your Lordship to admit no negotiation, either verbal or written, on this subject. This determination of his Royal Highness being founded on reasons the most solid and proper, can never be considered as affecting in any way the invariable sentiments of his veneration and filial love towards the sacred person of his Holiness, and which you are specially charged to express.

(Signed) Marquis D'AGUILAR.  
To Jose Manuel Pinto, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Rome.

#### POLAND.

##### *Disastrous Floods.*

A letter from Pillau, dated the 27th of March, says—"When the Vistula river broke up on the 21st instant, the ice cut the bulwarks and dams, and forced its way on the main land, in Marienburg Werder, and overflowed about 100 English miles in circumference. The misery occasioned by it is dreadful, and many of the poor inhabitants lost all their cattle, sheep horses," &c.

#### PRUSSIA.

##### *Trophies of Victory.*

They are now placing before the royal arsenal at Berlin a cannon and two mortars of enormous size. The Prussian troops found the first at Paris, with another of the same size, which the Austrians sent to

Vienna. They took the two latter pieces at La Fere. Napoleon, it is said, had kept these four pieces on account of their prodigious size and destructive effects, to employ them one day, with other heavy artillery, in the siege of Gibraltar.

#### RUSSIA.

##### *Mercantile Misfortunes.*

Three great commercial houses at St. Petersburg have just become insolvent: they are those of Warovief, Averiw, and Ne-naustief. The first has failed for 50,000,000 of roubles, the second for 10,000,000, and the third for 3,000,000.

#### SPAIN.

##### *Royal Embroidery.*

The Infant Don Carlos has embroidered for his mother a girdle enriched with diamonds, valued at 60,000 piastres, and in which the skilful hand of the King is said to have taken a part.—(*Nuremberg Correspondent*, March 29.)

#### SWEDEN.

##### *Remarkable Sinking of the earth.*

The following particulars of a great earth-fall are given in a letter from Sweden:—"On the south side of the river Nid, the fall of earth extends already an eighth of a (German) mile into the country, and has carried away with it the church of Tiller. This fall of earth took place with such violence, that the earth was thrown to the other side of the river, and there overwhelmed two dwellings belonging to the manor of Randlie, by which eight persons lost their lives. The mass of earth thrown into the Nid was carried by the current down to Lixen, where the collected masses of earth, snow, and ice, tore away several sluices, &c. in the well-known water-fall there, and the whole mass has now formed a dam below the Leer water-fall, one quarter of a German mile from Drontheim. As there is no great quantity of water in the Nid, on account of the cold, there is not much to fear for the town at present; but when the current again becomes swelled, it is possible that this mass, which has now formed a dam, may be driven against the bridge: measures are taken to secure this, as well as the vessels and warehouses." No sufficient reason is assigned respecting the cause of this phenomenon, except that such falls of earth, but in a slight degree only, have long since taken place near Tiller, and that a sulphureous smell has spread itself. Several inhabitants from the villages of Saelhot and Klæboe, who were returning home from town, are said to have been buried

under the earth, with their horses and wagons. (As an earthquake was lately felt in Jutland, as well as in more distant places, and as a sulphureous smell was perceived after the fall of earth, it may be conjectured, that it was connected with the earthquake, and that its nature is volcanic.)

#### SWITZERLAND.

*Extraordinary Cure of Hypochondria.*—A wealthy Swiss farmer, much affected with hypochondria, came to Langanau to consult the celebrated Michael Scuppach, better known by the appellation of the *Mountain Doctor*. "I have seven devils in my belly," said he; "no fewer than seven!"—"There are more than seven," replied the doctor with the utmost gravity; "if you count them right you will find eight." After questioning the patient concerning his case, he promised to cure him in eight days, during which time he would every morning rid him of one of his troublesome inmates at the rate of one louis d'or each. "But," added he, "as the last will be much more obstinate and difficult to expel than the others, I shall expect two louis d'ors for him. The farmer agreed to these terms: the bargain was struck, and the doctor impressing upon all present the necessity of secrecy, promised to give the nine louis d'ors to the poor of the parish.—Next morning the imaginary demoniac was brought to him and placed near a kind of machine which he had never seen before, by which means he received an electric shock. The farmer roared out lustily.—"There goes one!" said the doctor with the utmost gravity. Next day the same operation was repeated: the farmer bellowed as before, and the doctor coolly remarked, "Another is off!" The last of the sett was at length expelled; and the patient was restored to health.

#### TURKEY.

*Ceremonies Civil and Sacred: Cure for Ceremoniousness.*

#### CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 10.

On the 18th of February, the festival of the birth of the Prophet, founded in the year 996 (1558) by Sultan Amurath III. was celebrated in the Mosque of Sultan Achmet I. with the usual ceremonies, in presence of the Sultan and all the Court and State Officers. The Reis Effendi, notwithstanding his illness, performed his functions, which consists in presenting to the Sultan the letter of the Scherif of Mecca, announcing the happy arrival of the Caravan.—[This answer is brought by the Muschded-schi Baschi (Messenger of Joy), who leaves the caravan at Damascus, to reach Con-

stantinople with the joyful news of its arriving safe, a few days before the festival.]—The Kislar Aga received and entertained each of the guests, as usual, according to his rank and dignity, and received for it from the Sultan a pelisse of honour, as the Reis Effendi and the Muschded-schi did a caftan.

At the end of the festival, sentence of banishment from the Capital was pronounced against the Kadilesker of Romelia, Yssel Bey, the Natibel Eschraf, or Chief of the Scherifs, and one or two other distinguished lawyers, because they had disputed in an unbecoming manner about precedence at the ceremony, of which the Sultan was informed. This unexpected punishment is the most remarkable, especially as it regards Yssel Bey, who enjoyed great consideration, and only fifteen days were wanting to complete the period of his functions as Grand Judge. Kiaja Sadi Mehmet Emir Effendi succeeds him as Kadilesker of Romelia. Some of the Governors of the provinces have also been changed.

### National Register:

#### BRITISH.

*THE KING'S HEALTH.*—On Sunday the following bulletin was exhibited at St. James's Palace:—

"WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 6.

"His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been very tranquil during the last month: but his Majesty's disorder has undergone no change.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

An official Return, to the House of Commons, of all DETECTIONS OF MALT-SPIRITS, POT-ALE, or WORTS, in process of making into Spirits, and of Grain, in making into Malt, and the quantities of each destroyed on occasion of such seizures, in the following years, states the total seized in the six years from 1810 to 1815, inclusive, barrels of Malt 11,081; gallons of Spirits 36,272. DESTROYED in same interval, barrels of Malt 67,019; gallons of Wort or Pot-ale 3,403,453; of Singlings 98,253; Spirits 10,528.

Amount of REWARDS PAID TO REVENUE OFFICERS IN IRELAND, from the 1st of February 1816, at 24,892*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—To Military, 20,489*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*—Subsistence to Military, 18,460*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*—Total, 63,848*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

The number of WINE LICENSES taken out in the year ending the 3th July, 1814, is 15,887; ditto, 1815, 16,134.—*SHERIFF*

LICENSES for ditto, 1814, 38,248; ditto, 1815, 38,820.—BEER LICENSES for ditto, 1814, 49,199; ditto, 1815, 49,288.

DUTIES PAID ON SPIRITS MADE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, in the month of December, 1814, at 142,221*l.* 10*s.*—ditto, January, 1815, 290,654*l.* 7*s.*—ditto, December, 1815, 223,108*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*—ditto, January, 1816, 213,008*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

DUTIES PAID OR CHARGED ON SPIRITS MADE IN SCOTLAND in the month of December, 1814, at 107,914*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*—January, 1815, 128,542*l.* 1*s.*—December, 1815, 174,459*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*—January, 1816, 68,130*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

Number of quarters of BARLEY MADE INTO MALT, IN ENGLAND, between the 5th of January and 5th February, 1815, at 519,083; and between the 5th January and 5th February, 1816, at 566,344.

The produce of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter, ending the 5th April, 1816, amounts to the sum of 10,646,808*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* the charge upon which is 9,500,000*l.* leaving a disposal surplus of 1,346,808*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

#### *Pensions to inferior Officers.*

The Admiralty have begun to allow pensions to Officers who received wounds while serving as Midshipmen or Master's Mates, and who may have subsequently obtained commissions. The examination of such Officers is now conducted by Drs. Harness and Weir, at the Admiralty Office.

#### *Waterloo men: distinguished.*

The valiant corps of Scotch Greys, stationed in Canterbury, were drawn out in the Barrack Field a few days ago, and those brave men who were present at the glorious battle of Waterloo, were each presented with a Silver Medal, to commemorate their gallantry in that well-fought field. Colonel Sir A. Clarke, K. B. on presenting these badges of valour, addressed the regiment in an appropriate speech, calculated to excite the most lively feeling in the bosoms of the heroes who heard him; and never was military honour more gallantly earned, or military merit more deservedly rewarded. The medals, to the number of 513, were alike distributed to the officers and men, and are to be worn on all occasions; they are about the size of a three-shilling bank token—on one side is a fine likeness of the *Regent*, on the other *Faust*, with the wreath of *Victory*; above, the figure *Wellington*; under, "*Waterloo*;" on the exergue, is stamped the name of each man whose valour entitled him to this honourable distinction, from a grateful and admiring country. The whole army is to partake of this honour.

The Coldstream battalion of guards, serving in France, have been severely afflicted with the *Ophthalmia*, caught from occupying barracks out of which some French soldiers were recently marched afflicted with this Egyptian disease: more than 200 of our brave countrymen were thus rendered unfit for duty at the same time. The last accounts represent the disease to have considerably abated.

The Earl of Gosford has ordered every man belonging to the Armagh regiment of militia to be presented with a Bible on his discharge. The number ordered is *three hundred and twenty*.

His Majesty's store ship *Abundance*, Mr. Josiah Oak, Commander, is fitting out at Woolwich, for the purpose of taking on board, at Antwerp, a cargo of pictures, sculptures, and other classic articles, stolen by the French from Italy, which she will convey either to Leghorn or Civita Vecchia, in order that they may be restored to their right owners. The value of the cargo is estimated at a million sterling.

A short time ago the arrival of only one vessel in a day, was reported at the Custom-house; a circumstance unprecedented in its annals.

The sale of licenses taken out by persons occupying stands in the different Bazaars in town, has already produced to the revenue upwards of 2,000*l.*

#### COLLIERIES: SAFETY.

In conformity to a resolution unanimously passed at a late general meeting of the Coal Trade of the Tyne and Wear, a deputation from that body waited on Sir Humphrey Davy, who arrived in Newcastle on Monday se'nnight, to testify their respect and admiration for his discovery of the Safety Lamp, for exploring mines when charged with inflammable gas, and which is so admirably calculated to obviate those dreadful calamities, and the lamentable destruction of many human lives, that have of late so frequently occurred in the mines of this country. Messrs Watson and Buddle, colliery viewers, have made a variety of trials of this lamp at Wallsend, Willington, and Percy Main Colliery, in places where it was impossible to approach with a common candle without certain destruction, and have completely proved its safety and utility.

#### *Collieries: inexhaustible.*

From the importance of our collieries, whether considered as ministering to our domestic comfort, or as the great source of our manufactures, the public will be gratified to learn that several which were supposed to have been exhausted, have

recently been found to be more valuable than at any former period, about Pilstone, in particular, by sinking about 40 feet below the former level, a vein of excellent coal has been discovered, 16 feet thick, and whose extent, though tried to a considerable distance, remains yet to be ascertained.

*Phenomenon.*—On Saturday the 23rd of March, about a quarter before eleven at night, a large ball of fire, or meteor, passed over Cheltenham, in the direction of the village of Prestbury, towards Gloucester; it caused for several seconds a brilliancy of light superior to the reflection of the full moon, moving along very gradually until it had passed considerably over the town. The above phenomenon was observed at the same hour, at Lamborne, Berks. A medical gentleman and his servant were returning home and were startled by a sudden and brilliant light, which rapidly crossed the heavens from south to north, and appeared to lose itself in the north, but not to decline towards the earth. When the light disappeared, a violent rumbling noise was heard from the north, appeared to diverge to the east and west, like the bursting of a large cannon. The noise exceeded thunder, and continued nearly five minutes. The heavens were beautifully clear and star-light, both before and after this occurrence.

*New Bridge: Old Family.*

Friday, the 5th of April, the Marquess of Northampton, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, accompanied by a number of Commissioners, proceeded to lay the foundation stone of the New Bridge, in this town. Mr. Luard, chairman of the acting Committee, in expressing the thanks of the Commissioners to the Noble Marquess for his politeness on the present, and his uniform attention to this town on every occasion, said he felt great pleasure in adverting to a singular coincidence, and which he was sure would create in the mind of his Lordship, as the first Marquess of Northampton, feelings of the most gratifying kind, when he called to his recollection that the foundation stone of the bridge which had just been taken down, was supposed to have been laid by Saint Liz, the first Earl of Northampton, in the reign of William the Conqueror.

*Smuggling very prevalent.*

At a meeting of the Justices at Torpoint, on Tuesday, between seventy and eighty persons were fined for smuggling. A few days before, upwards of one hundred persons were fined at Plymouth Dock for a similar offence.

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*Extraordinary Sagacity of a Dog.*—Mr. T. Rutherford, of Long Framlington, was, about a fortnight ago, overcome in a snow storm, near Alnwick, and fell. In this state he was exposed to all the horrors of the night, till seven o'clock in the morning. His faithful dog at this time observing a shepherd at a small distance, used every exertion to attract his attention, such as howling, going from and returning to the spot where his master lay. This induced the shepherd to follow the dog's motions. Mr. Rutherford was found, (then covered by the snow), carried to a neighbouring public house, and, after five hours' exertion, life was restored, and he is now quite well.

The following are the experiments referred to by Mr. Barham, in the House of Commons:—

*Board of Agriculture, June 2, 1812.*

"*MINUTE.*—The Board adjourned to examine some experiments proposed by Captain Layman, of the Navy, \* On the preparation of forest trees for immediate conversion, by which the specific gravity is diminished, and the sapwood preserved from decay, as well as the strength and duration of the timber increased."

"The following is the result:—

" Experiment 1. Poplar (Lombardy), lbs. fresh cut, broke with.....	336
2. Ditto, counter-part, prepared in three hours * from a tree in a growing state, bore .....	368
3. English Oak, seasoned in the usual way .....	784
4. Counter-part, ditto, prepared, bore .....	902
* This piece, when broken, proved naturally defective internally, but a sound piece, prepared by Captain Layman, sustained.....	
And another piece .....	1,070
5. Sap-wood of Oak, prepared and preserved, bore.....	930
6. Common white Deal, in its natural state .....	239
7. Counter-part of ditto, prepared and preserved .....	508"

*Agriculture.*—There cannot be a more effective proof of the state of the country, at present, than the total absence of all Bills for Enclosures before Parliament.

*CRADLE CHURN.*—A Churn has been for some time in use in Wales, which saves both time and labour. It is called the Cradle Churn, being made upon the prin-

\* This experiment was made to shew in how short a time wood could be prepared for use from a growing tree; but a young Weymouth Pine, three days in preparing, had the cause of premature decay completely removed, and the strength increased from 212 to 460½.

ciples of a common rocking cradle; and can with ease be worked by a child of five or six years old. Sir Robert Vaughan, Member for the county of Merioneth, is so well convinced of the superiority of this Churn over every other, that he has had many made, and distributed among his tenants. The shape is of no consequence, provided it be made considerably wider at the top than at bottom, that it may churn either a large or small quantity of milk equally well. The usual form is that of a canoe.

*Correct Statement of the quantity of Butter yielded by one of Mr. Calvert's Cows.*

From 19th May last, till 31st December, the milk of this cow was kept and churned separate from that of his other stock. The following is an account of the number of pounds from each distinct churning, sixteen ounces to the pound.

7, 10, 10, 12, 17, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 16, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 13, 12, 12, 13, 11, 12, 10, 10, 8, 10, 9, 10, 7, 7 lb.

From this it appears that Mr. Calvert churned 399 lb. of butter in thirty-three weeks and three days. Mrs. Calvert inspected the management of the Dairy. Barbara Mounsey and Elizabeth Robson (Mr. Calvert's servants) confirmed the account. Dairy gave 28 quarts of milk per day, about Midsummer, and would average nearly twenty quarts per day, for twenty weeks. She gave more milk when she depastured during the summer months, than when she was soiled in the house in consequence of the very hot weather. She suffered from lameness during six weeks, occasioned by the fowls, which lessened the quantity of milk considerably. Want of a sufficient supply of Turnips, made her give less milk lately, and her milk is now mixed with that of the rest of the dairy. For the first fortnight after calving, she was allowed a little broken corn, and since that period she has lived wholly on grass, with a little cut clover when she was under the necessity of being sheltered from the inclement heat. Her butter was frequently churned in the space of five minutes. The pasture in which she was fed is by no means of superior quality.

*Married.*—Simon Marrott, cordwainer, to Sarah Thomas, both of Wisbech. The bridegroom unfortunately has been both deaf and dumb from his birth, as is also his brother, Jacob Marrott, and Henry Willis, who, with a large concourse of people, attended the couple to church, and afterwards joyously spent the day with their numerous relations and acquaintance.—

The above marriage reminds us of a singular one that took place at Leicester, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is recorded as follows:—"Thomas Tilsey, of Leicester, to Ursula Russet: the said Thomas, being deaf and dumb, for expressing his mind instead of words, of his own accord, used these signs; first he embraced her with his arms, took her by the hand, and put a ring on her finger, and laid his hand upon his heart, and held up his hands towards Heaven; and to shew his continuance to dwell with her to his life's end, he did it by closing his eyes with his hands, and digging the earth with his feet; and pulling as though he would ring a bell; with other signs that were approved."

*Died.* March 27, at Margate, after a short illness, Athelstan, eldest son of Mr. John Boys, solicitor, aged eight years. It is but ten weeks since another child, aged only nine years, was removed from this world by a similar complaint, water on the brain; and both of them having thenceforth been remarkably healthy children, no cause can be traced for this extraordinary visitation, except that of their having, during last summer and autumn, been daily in the habit of amusing and pleasing each other with a swing of considerable height, in Mr. Boy's garden, and by twirling themselves about to a great degree, to produce giddiness to each other in the usual play of children, so as to encourage that disposition to hydrocephalus, which most children are more or less subject to: various circumstances and symptoms of their approaching illness have so materially strengthened this supposition, that it has been deemed right to enable us to communicate to parents these extraordinary and melancholy circumstances.

At Appletree-hall, Roxburghshire, on the 27th ult. Mr. Robert Elliot, aged 98 years. A short period previous to his death, he intimated to Mr. John Scott, meal-dealer, Hawick, that about 70 years ago he was sent by his father to Hawick, with one shilling, to purchase a stone of barley-meal, a capful of salt, a pound of butter, and a pennyworth of tobacco—all which he got for the said shilling.

*Wool Trade*

*Leeds, April 20.*—On Tuesday last a meeting of the Merchants and manufacturers of this town and neighbourhood was held in the Committee-Room of the Mixed Cloth Hall, in this place, to take into consideration the most effectual means of opposing the proposition of imposing a duty on the importation of Foreign Wool, and of permitting the exportation of Wool, the growth of this country; Benjamin Gott, Esq. in the Chair.

It was unanimously resolved—

"That three Delegates should be sent from the Merchants and Manufacturers of this town (the Trustees of the Cloth

Hall appointing their own Delegates), and that a Subscription should be immediately entered into for defraying the expenses which would necessarily be incurred."

It was stated, by Mr. Gott, in the course of the observations he made on the subject, that if foreign manufacturers could obtain wool, the growth of this country, our own manufactures would be completely shut out from the foreign market in respect to coarse goods; an intelligent foreign merchant lately said to him, "If we could only have your wool, I should never buy another piece of cloth of you." There is a richness in the coarse wool of this country which is wanting in that of the Continent.

Mr. Jeremiah Naylor said he had made a calculation of the comparative profit to this country of exporting ten packs of wool in the raw and the manufactured state; in the raw state, including the expenses of shipping, it would fetch about 232*l.*; if manufactured into a species of stuff called wildbores, it would sell for about 63*l.*; which, allowing 30*l.* for the materials used, would leave an increase of upwards of 400*l.* for the labour bestowed upon it; and which, if the wool had been exported in the raw state, would have been lost to the country. He then entered into a statement, to shew the loss which the revenue would sustain in the former case. Mr. Naylor also observed, that the wool-growers had no cause whatever for complaint, as wool at present fetches very high prices. Wool, which at the close of the American war sold at seven shillings a tod, was now selling at fifty-six shillings for the same quantity.

#### IRELAND.

##### *Smuggling at Home.*

Of the alarming extent of illegal distillation in Ireland, and its ruinous effects, the following statement may afford an idea:—At Omagh assizes *twenty-seven* men were sentenced to imprisonment for having illegal stills; at Lifford assizes *sixty* for a like offence, besides fines on the county to the amount of 12,000*l.* At Derry assizes the trials for illegal distillation were numerous beyond all former experience. *Ninety* persons were convicted and imprisoned; and a great many were liberated on bail, the gaol being unable to contain them.

A Limerick paper says—"Lady Frances Brown, sister to the Earl of Kenmare, has taken the veil at Newhall convent."

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

### CHAP. II. *Continuation of the History of the Debates on the Subject of the Property Tax.*

#### *House of Commons.*

*March 1.*—Petitions from various parts of the Kingdom were presented; and occasioned much conversation. On one side it was contended, that this tax saved the poor and middle classes, while it reached avarice in the hands of affluence:—it reached rich men who lived like beggars, and made them pay, like gentlemen. On the other hand, it was said, that many persons by being deprived by this tax of the money they would spend in employing the poor; the poor lost much—very much, more than they gained; and from this want of employment were thrown on the parishes for support.

It was also, observed, that although the Nation was in a Political Peace, yet, so far as our Finances were concerned the expenses of war—*i. e.* in fact, war itself, still continued:—that continuing this tax, therefore, at a diminished rate, was continuing it as a war tax, till the war accounts were liquidated.

*March 5.*—After the usual routine of reading the Petitions against the Property Tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer complained, that the time of the House was unnecessarily wasted in conversations that could lead to no conclusion. If, however, he were to give credit to assertions which had been made, that our other sources of finance were in a state of decay, he thought there was so much the more reason for pressing the property tax. On the first introduction of the measure by Mr. Pitt, it was so far unlimited in its duration to the continuance of the war, that it was actually mortgaged by that minister for the payment of no less than fifty-six millions, which would unavoidably have prolonged it beyond the period of the signature of peace. After the peace of Amiens, when that debt, by the vigorous measures of the administration of Lord Sidmouth, had been redeemed, the tax was continued during the war, and the words "*and no longer*" were certainly added. This expression, however, could not be understood, nor did Lord Sidmouth so intend it, as fettering the future discretion of Parliament. In 1806 the amount was doubled by the administration of Lord Grenville: a plan of finance was at that time submitted to Parliament by the Marquis of Lansdowne, in which the prolongation of the property tax seemed to be contemplated.

Doubtless it had been the opinion of Mr. Pitt, and of those who afterwards composed the government, that the property tax should not be rendered permanent. This opinion was expressed in the act itself; but the House was aware that in the bill which he (Mr. Vansittart) had introduced last year, it was said that the property tax should be continued during the war; but the words "*and no longer*" were omitted. The tax was originally intended as a war tax, and as a war tax its continuance was now proposed. If parliament should think fit to pledge it for a specific purpose, such as the payment of 12 millions of the unfunded debt, during the two years which it was to last, his Majesty's Ministers would have no objection to take it upon those terms. It appeared, that during the present year, at least 9 or 10 millions of extraordinary expense were to be provided for, and in the next year, though the burthen was less, it was still considerable.—Much yet remained to be done, against which no provision had been, or could be made. The house must be aware that in the course of a war which lasted for 25 years, taxes had been gradually accumulating; in that period no revision of the financial system had been undertaken; that such a revision was necessary, no man would deny, and if the property tax were prolonged for two years within that period, it might be accomplished.

Early in the session, he had stated, that for the relief of the country, only half the sum raised since 1807 would be required, and that it might be possible to add the further remission of one million for the peculiar advantage of the agricultural interest. It was intended, during the present and the ensuing year, instead of estimating the profits of the tenant at three-fourths of the rent he paid, it should be calculated at only one-third of the annual value of the land, in consequence of the rapid decrease in the value of agricultural produce. The tenant of a farm of 600*l.* would be supposed to derive a profit of only 200*l.* and consequently at the rate of 5 per cent. would only be called upon to contribute 10*l.* A tenant renting a farm of 450*l.* per annum would be assumed to derive from it a profit amounting to 150*l.*; and as 150*l.* per annum was the point at which the highest rate commenced, all those who derived profits to a less amount would have a claim to an abatement in proportion to the diminution of their gains. A farmer who paid a rent of 150*l.* for his land, would be supposed only to make profits to the amount of 50*l.* a year, and would consequently be exempted altogether from any

payment. When gentlemen reflected how many farms in Wales, and in some parts of England, were let at a rent below 150*l.* they would see what an important relief this arrangement would afford. Another important point with respect to the relief to be afforded, was, whether it could not be given by extending the period of payment. From all the information procured from different parts of the country, of the distresses existing, he was inclined to think that an immediate payment would be felt as a severe pressure especially in agriculture. People in general were much deceived as to the proportion of the burden that fell upon individuals in trade. It was asserted by many, that the great weight was sustained by the poor, and not by the rich; that great numbers were compelled to pay an unfair proportion; and that one-fourth of the persons charged were of a very low description. By the abstract of the population returns, it appeared that 1,131,000 families were employed in trade and in handicraft occupations. Of these only 266,000 had made returns under the property tax act, and consequently, three out of four of the families so employed had not only never paid, but had never been called upon to pay. Of these 266,000, no less than 109,000 families were exempted, having returned that their incomes were less than 50*l.* per annum; and the number which really contributed to the tax was, therefore reduced to 157,000. Of these 121,000 had made returns of incomes to a less amount than 150*l.* and were consequently entitled to an abatement; and only 41,000 had paid for incomes above 150*l.*; 32,000 returned a less sum than 1,000*l.* per annum, and 3,692 above that amount. These facts, derived from the latest returns, proved, whatever inequality might exist as to the proportions of individuals, that it was not true that persons in trade had been too heavily charged.

Mr. Baring contended that these statements were wholly unsatisfactory: that these concessions were made, only to continue the tax at any rate: with a debt of 820 millions, a few more were of little consequence, but to get released from this odious tax was of the utmost consequence.

A long conversation incidentally ensued on the petitions: several gentlemen thought the petitioners were little, or not at all, conversant with public finances, or the necessities of the State: others thought, that they knew and felt their own necessities strongly enough; that they looked to that house for relief, and that, in short, the tax could not be paid.

Mr. Brougham enlarged on the proposition that the tax could not be rendered available: why then enforce it?

*House of Lords.*

March 7.—The Marquis of Landsdowne took occasion to explain what had been said, (as rumoured) in another place, concerning a supposed intention attributed to him, of meaning to continue the Income Tax in time of peace. The plan he had submitted, contained expressly these words—"Without recurring to the Income-Tax, in time of peace, which is a resource to which Parliament *ought to look only in a time of war.*" The charges of interest, also, contemplated in that plan, were specifically confined to the Excise and Customs: even Mr. Vansittart, then in confidence, must have known, that there was no intention of continuing the tax in a time of peace.

The Earl of Liverpool was perfectly ready to allow that it was not the object of that Government to pledge the Property Tax, as they pledged the other war taxes; but, in the public document\* they had published, that consequence inevitably followed. He contended that it was not stated to be discontinued; but, was left like other things, to the wisdom of Parliament. The plan plainly implied the thing; that was authority sufficient to support what had been asserted.

*House of Commons.*

March 18.—Many petitions. The most distinguished were, from Yorkshire, and from London; the latter signed by 22,000 merchants, bankers, and eminent citizens.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was convinced that the petitioners had not understood the subject, and had never coolly and impartially considered it, almost all these petitions contained the unfounded allegation that parliament stood pledged that the tax should cease with the war: even the London petition. It was perfectly clear, that when the income tax originated, it was not in contemplation that it must cease with the war. At the peace of Amiens, however, the tax was set aside by Lord Sidmouth, by imposing a large mass of permanent taxes, amounting to no less than 5 millions a year. Nor was it to be wondered that those who did not possess the knowledge of honourable mem-

bers on this subject should be deceived, when it appeared that even Hon. Members themselves, with all their opportunities of accurate knowledge, had been completely mistaken. It certainly was highly honourable to the national character, that the people were so acutely alive to any supposed violation of faith on the part of public men. But he must say, that, in this case, it was almost impossible that any pledge of faith could have been given. It was almost impossible, because the supposition implied, that a contract could be entered into between the people and their representatives, that these same representatives should never, under any possible circumstances, reconsider whether a particular measure might not be beneficial to the people. A minister must be very indiscreet, and entirely unworthy of his situation, who could make such a kind of promise. At the peace of Amiens the funds were as high as 75. Gentlemen need not be told how different were the present prices; in the four last years no less than 165 millions had been borrowed. The effect of the measures which had been carried through that house had been felt through all the operations of the war. No service had been delayed for want of adequate pecuniary means—no success had been checked in its career for want of the efficient supply of proportionate resources. Large, indeed, our expenditure had been, but there had been no waste, and that had been found to be the truest economy, which, by expending in proportion to the occasion, produced results proportionate to the expense. He strongly objected to borrowing. That portion of the tax raised upon money in the funds, deducted by the officers appointed to pay dividends, was the most perfect machine that could be devised: neither more nor less than the fair amount was retained, without the possibility of evasion. He admitted that in that part which related to incomes derived from industry there were considerable defects. Under the present peculiar circumstances of the agricultural tenants, it could not be denied that they were entitled to great relief. According to the last assessment, that of the tenants of land entitled to exemption, only amounted to 114,000; by the proposed modification the number would be increased to 527,000: those not entitled to any allowance amounted to 400,000 and their number would in future be reduced to 53,000; and 42,000 tenants, who hitherto had not been permitted to make any abatement, holding farms of the yearly rent of 450l. would hereafter be only 6,000. It would be enacted, that every person in trade not laying an appeal within a fixed

\* The public will excuse a reference to our first Volume p. 1147 for these plans, where in the note to No. 1. are these words:—"supposing Peace to take place at the end of seven years, no more than 19,800,000 of the war taxes would have been mortgaged, and, consequently, nearly the whole of the Property Tax might then be taken off immediately on the conclusion of a Peace."

period, should be charged to the amount of his previous return. The trader would be charged by referees of his own nomination, *distinctly sworn to secrecy, and to destroy all memoranda or other documents that might lead to an exposure of affairs.*

With the property tax, the money market would be relieved, and he anticipated a certain, if not a rapid, improvement in the public pecuniary concerns: without it, the people would be heavily burdened in other ways, and he could foresee nothing but a long succession of difficulties and embarrassments. By the plan of finance of 1813, the public had been spared the weight of nearly nine millions of permanent taxes; yet the sinking fund had still been preserved effectual for all purposes: it could not, however, at present sustain any greater pressure, and a loan, he feared, would be attended with most detrimental consequences, more especially to the sinking fund.

Mr. W. Smith stated, that, under the circumstances of the times, losses among merchants had been unavoidable: the tax, therefore, was not a tax on income, but on loss. Of 11,000 surcharges made in London, 3,000 were set aside on appeal: those who did not submit to examination were surcharged justly or unjustly: if justly, what a mass of immorality occasioned by the tax!—if unjustly, what loss, rather than disclose private affairs! Why tax abilities, like those of the lawyer, physician, &c.—Why tax those who cannot vary the price of their goods—their talents?—Why tax those who were obliged to pay to parish and poor, though themselves in great need of assistance?

Mr. Wilberforce contended, that looking to the feelings of the country at the present moment, they should have relief. He was convinced, that, at the end of two years, ministers would find arguments equally strong as now in support of the tax. It was only by a thorough review of the whole expenditure of the country that any good could be effected. The question was whether we should ease the money market, or ease the people of England; and considering the expression of their feelings which the House had witnessed, he thought there could be no difficulty in answering that question.

The House divided.

For the resolution - - - - 201

Against it - - - - 238

Majority against renewing the  
Property Tax - - - - 37

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, April 27, 1816.

If the planets guide the actions of the human species, the planet Venus certainly, at this moment has the ascendancy; and without studying the ☐ and △, the ♀ and ♂, or the ☿ and ♄, it is notorious that the Lords of the Creation are intent on yielding due obedience to the Ladies,

And Beauty draws them with a single hair!

In all parts of Europe "Affections and Connections," are the topics of discourse; and the military, lately so ferocious, are now peaceably employed as escorts and guards of honour, receiving, instead of giving the law; and more intent on worshipping the dove, than they lately were on adoring the eagle.

And "May is the mother of love:" the prettiest month of the year for such enchantments; when Spring affords materials for pastorals; and the Muses of the Poets are more tender-hearted and compassionate, than when melting under the dog-star's raging heat; or when benumbed into icicles by the penetrating frosts of December and January. The Foresights of the day look forward to the time when these associations will produce abundant matter for future Periscopes;—when heroes yet to be born will display talents and virtues, at once beneficent and glorious, and Statesmen, now in embryo, will prove by their wisdom and steadiness the saviours of their Country, the delights of the human race.

To say truth, we are glad to indulge in the anticipation: for what a dull thing were a Periscope that merely repeated the "*All's well*," of a duty-bound centinel, who though at his post, and watching for what happens, has no more to report, than the very same words which others have reported before him, and which suffer neither variety nor piquancy to animate his narrative.

But the Centinel must not sleep at his post; there are incidents sufficient to keep him awake; independent of the terrors of a Court-Martial, or the hazard of being caught napping by his superior officer.

The British Parliament by bringing the Property-Tax to a close, did more than was strictly included in that single act; it read a lesson of caution to various high powers in high places, and having made its authority acknowledged, has induced the Government to re-consider many things, the effect of which will be found in the aggregate to be not inconsiderable.

Several other burthens have been either removed or modified: and to say truth, it were but proper that a different train of events should give opportunity, as well as occasion, to a revision of not a few of those imposts which, during war, were enacted in haste.

The most prominent part of our national concerns, as regards the interior, is that relating to Ireland, a country, concerning which all are agreed that *something* should be done, *something* must be done, and *something* shall be done; but, instead of finding wisdom in a multitude of counsellors, the number of contradictory counsels given is one chief cause why nothing is done. Theoretical notions only do not meet the necessities of the case: the condition of Ireland is complex; and, perhaps, it is not too much to say, that for a thousand years past that country has been disunited. So far back as we can trace the records of credible history, more than one race of men inhabited it; their feuds and their bickerings continue to this day: hence the cause of discontents and clamour, unknown to the public at large, and even to the vehement spirits who foster them.

The PANORAMA said long ago, that the conduct of the Irish Catholics would ruin their cause; and there is not now a second opinion on that subject: it is completely ruined, and by that conduct. If those who affect to call, or consider themselves, champions of Ireland, pursue the same line of conduct, nothing good can follow it. It gives us infinite pleasure to perceive that instruction forms a main topic of discussion on the subject of Ireland: it is true, it will not do every thing; but, till it has been fairly tried, it is not possible to say what it will do; and to say the least, it is pursuing laudable ends by laudable means.

The matter seems to us to divide into two parts: certain portions of the country are quiet and contented; certain others are perturbed and riotous: What occasions this difference?

On what principles are the quiet parts governed? Have they better employments?—better morals?—and why? On what depends their order?—on the love of order, from a sense of its general blessings, extended to every individual, or from what other cause? May not the same cause be extended over the whole Island? Are the most industrious parts most peaceable? The practical remedies for the very disgraceful disorders, may perhaps be elicited from such enquiries. The whole, as it stands, is deplorable. It cannot be supposed, that disorders so inveterate can be cured by any one effort, or any single prescription.

Something of the same kind severely afflicts France; the habit of thinking lightly of human life; too great a familiarity with blood; disregard of the ties of social connexions, continued during five and twenty years, has become fixed; and those who regret it, know not by what means to correct it. We hope and trust that the King of France acquires strength daily; but *Festina lente* is the safest motto, in our opinion, that he can adopt. In the mean while we think it our duty to caution the public against crediting all the reports against Louis XVIII. we take on ourselves to say, that his Majesty has more sense than those who wish him harm, think for.

Not that we approve of every step taken—or rather not taken—by the Government of France. To us, there seems to be a strange want of vigour and firmness, which dispositions are virtues in well ordered states. But, we conceive that the statesmen who are in that country, and who must know causes, and foresee consequences, better than we can, may have weighty and sufficient motives for their conduct, into which our conjectures cannot penetrate.

The King of Spain having succeeded to admiration in embroidering a gown for the Queen of Heaven, has been helping one of his brothers to embroider another for an earthly Princess. Is it possible that reasons of State should have operated a metamorphosis of sex, and that these *Ladies* should, had their sex its due, assume the dresses they have thus adorned? Their approaching consorts, it may be hoped, will not excite their envy in rivalry for feminine talent:—but—perhaps it may be wise while the *men* are working petticoats that the *women* should govern the kingdom—Hopeful Times!

From the young women of Spain we turn to the Old Woman of Rome; who in abolishing the torture in the examination of criminals, has done well: and we say this, because we are much more ready to praise where we can, than to blame where we must. Every step towards liberty is a blessing, though Popery in its proper acceptations will never subsist together with real liberty:—as hitherto real liberty has never subsisted together with, or under the sanction of Popery.

The reduction of the Austrian armies gives us sincere pleasure. It will relieve the State from great expences, will direct the labours of a vast multitude of hands to productive employments, will have a favourable effect on the public mind, and will encourage that more free and liberal expenditure by individuals which finds its

way into the ten thousand channels of private life. The disposition to hoard up a portion of income in dread of a rainy day, will diminish, and gradually cease, when it has no further object. It might be prudence before; it will be meanness and misery now: the desire of enjoyment will prevail; and the labouring class reap the benefit.

## Commercial Chronicle.

### STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, April 21, 1816.*

For the first time during many years past, the price of Foreign Gold in bars, is marked 4*l.* and Dollar Silver no more than 4*s.* 11½*d.* the course of Exchange is also in our favour, and continues to improve; so that, on Amsterdam, which we have had frequent occasion to quote at 2*s.*, we now report at more than 38.—and on Paris, where we did say 18, we now say more than 25. Nor ought it to be forgot that this is within the *first year of peace*: that it still wants a long while to the famous eighteenth of June; and to the final close of warfare. What a few more months may produce, none can say. It is scarcely possible, that the advantages in favour of this Country should continue rising; and whether it be desirable, is more than we shall venture to affirm. But, the fact establishes this inference; that the former state of things was *extremely* unnatural; that left to the dictates of its own mind Europe still regards the productions it receives from Britain, with predilection; and that, the Continent is also willing to pay its debts to us, as soon as it is in condition to do so.

In the mean while there hangs an unsettledness over the mercantile world, that does not allow all the benefits to be derived from the freedom of Commerce, which may be expected. A new Tariff of Duties is awaited from St. Petersburg with considerable anxiety: and the proposed Tariff of Duties to be established in America, is thought to be not definitively settled. Reports also hint at variations in other countries; but, a short time, no doubt, will fully instruct us, in the result, and the consequent establishment of intercourse.

The corn market has lately experienced a considerable rise; and seems likely to maintain its present prices; though, we hope not to exceed them so much as to produce any sensible effect in the support of the public at large. Certainly, the late effects of peace have been too sudden, re-

viewed as against the farmers; while the farmers have made bad worse, by rushing into the market in vast speculations, on the expectation of prices falling still lower. Those who have said little, whatever they thought, but have waited the course of events, will now reap the benefit, and will probably find a fair sale and price, while those who acted under the stimulus of an unwise impatience of temporary difficulties, will have ruined themselves by hurry and despondency. The rise has been 6*s.* to 8*s.* per quarter.

Provisions, in general, are not at the present moment in brisk demand: the quantities of Government stores, thrown into public trade, must be consumed, before this branch can become fixed. Of ordinary kinds there is a superabundance: of prime and excellent, more than equal demand to the supply.

Very large importations of Seeds, rape and linseed, have lately taken place, but whether in anticipation of any intended duty on such articles we do not know. It must be acknowledged that there is extreme difficulty in arranging duties on importation: witness the projected duty on fine wool imported. This is supposed to be in favour of the British Agriculturist; immediately the Manufacturer takes alarm, and gives notice, that under such circumstances, he cannot meet foreigners on equal terms abroad: add to that, the liberty to export British wools freely, and foreign looms will acquire a beneficial commodity, and bid defiance to English workmen. We are not aware that much British wool is now smuggled abroad; but, what was worth while formerly, may become worth while again; and how can it be prevented?

The Cotton market feels a kind of pressure, not among the sellers to get rid of their stock, at all events, but, among the buyers, to secure the choice of parcels, and to obtain whatever they can render useful. That is to say, they find the supply insufficient, and they seek out for whatever they may find. The article is supposed to be worth on the average an additional half-penny, per pound, according to the hands it has got into, more than a few days ago. The sale at Liverpool last week was 4,900 bags. This, certainly, looks well for our manufacturers, especially if taken in connexion with the acknowledgments recently made in France. It is supposed, that the crop in various parts of America, will fall short.

That the effects of the hurricane at Jamaica will cause a considerable deficiency in the crop of sugars from that island, is now ascertained beyond doubt. The North

ern and Eastern sides of the island, it is supposed, have suffered to the amount of one-fourth, one-third, and some even to the amount of half the crop. This cannot but greatly affect the returns of the merchants: it also, affects the value of freight; and those ships which can obtain lading, have been obliged to reduce their rates, very much. The quantity of British vessels, desirous of lading, is as great as ever; but only those which have good connexions will be able to obtain employment. Some have even given a premium to obtain lading, with tolerable expedition.

In London the Sugar market has fluctuated, considerably, in consequence of the reports respecting the Russian Tariff being favourable to the Article: at this moment it is down again to what it was: and fine lumps lately up at 112, are now 110s. Crushed sugars, which had expected 75, may now be had without much exertion at 65s.

COFFEE at this time meets a good market; and several sales lately have gone off with spirit. Good and fine ordinary reached higher prices; and indeed, generally speaking, fair and even qualities were briskly bought up, at the full currency. There is even a disposition to speculate in the article; and were money plenty, this commodity would feel the benefit of it. The demand, if it continues, will much relieve the market, which has been too low.

DYE WOODS, very flat: sales attempted, but withdrawn.

RICE, much in the same state: sales withdrawn.

OILS, Whale, steady, at 25l.

INDIGO, a great sale at the India House; prices not yet fixed.

TEA: At the East India Company's last quarterly sale, Boheas and Congoes fully maintained the last sale's prices.

Twankays experienced a fall of from 6d. to 9d. per pound.

Hysons are also from 12d. to 15d. per lb. cheaper.

The Boheas of the Congo leafed sort, are from 2d. to 3d. per pound higher than at last sale; the Congoes in large packages, and the lowest of those in regular chests are much the same as before; the good strong and finer kinds, are 2d. to 4d. per pound dearer.

In the north of England the spring was never known so backward as at present. Not the smallest appearance of vegetation even in the gardens. The grass is not more forward as to its growth than it was in January, and the flocks of sheep, where the turnips have been consumed, have been obliged to be fed on oats.

### Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 30.

Burley J. Bristol, brush maker. Sol. Heelis, Staple Inn.

Barrett T. Upper George street, Mary-le-bone, timber merchant. Sol. Hamilton, Berwick street, Soho.

Curling D. jun. Isle of Thanet, dealer and chapman. Sol. Brown, Mincing-lane.

Collins R. Rugby, Warwick, machine maker. Sols. Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Davies R. New Bond street, tallow chandler. Sol. Bowden, Angel court, Throgmorton st.

Denison J. Ashby de la Zouch, Leicester, baker. Sols. Philpot and Stone, Hare-st. Temple.

Dean R. Poultry, hosier. Sol. Montrieux, King's Arms-yard, Coleman street.

Dod and Wickstead, Milk street, Cheapside, warehousemen. Sol. Wilde, Warwick street, Golden-square.

Earp G. St. John street, Clerkenwell, brush manufacturer. Sols. Blandford and Co. Temple.

Ewens J. jun. South Bersted, Sussex, victualer. Sols. Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Elcock S. Tottenham Court Road, warehouseman. Sols. Chapman and Co. Little Friday street.

Greenwood H. Walker Mill, Laneaster, corn miller. Sol. Evans, Hatton Garden.

Hiles T. Abbey Foregate, Salop, miller. Sol. Griffiths, Southampton-buildings.

Machin J. Great Guildford-street. Sols. Willshire and Co. Old Broad street.

Niblock and Latham, Bristol, woollen drapers. Sols. Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday st.

Smith T. Worcester, butter factor. Sol. Beek, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Tyler S. Sutton Vallance, Dent, plumber. Sol. Hunt, Surrey Street, Strand.

Wilkinson J. Walnes, Lancashire, calico printer. Sols. Willis and Co. Wornford-court.

CERTIFICATES, Feb. 20.

E. G. Short, Tottenham Court Road, grocer. G. Stead, Aldermanbury, warehouseman. W.

Thorogood, Marshal street, Carnaby Market, brushmaker. W. A. Barttelot, Portsmouth,

perfumer. T. Prickett, White Horse livery-stables, City-road, livery stable keeper. W.

Prosser, jun. Worcester, grocer. C. Benson, Birmingham, money scrivener. G. Flower,

York, vinner. E. Pay, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, hay dealer. W. Middleton and H.

Teesdale, Cross-lane, St. Mary at Hill, Lower Thames street, chocolate manufacturers. J. B.

Phillips, Mortlake, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Feb. 3.

Goodchild J. sen. and Goodchild J. Pallion, Durham, ship owners.

Jones T. sen. late of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, banker.

Roberts M. Doek Head, Surrey, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Aburrow W. East Meon, Hants, grocer. Sol. Osbaldeston, London-st. Fenchurch-st.

Amos J. St. Helen's-place, London, merchant. Sol. Druce, Billiter-square.

Adams T. Preston Bagot, Warwick, coal merchant. Sols. Adlington and Co. Bedford-row.

Burtenshaw J. Bennett's-row, Blackfriars-road, bricklayer. Sol. Godmond, Earl-street.

Brown W. Sutton at Hone, Kent, sheep dealer. Sol. Nettleford, Norfolk-st. Strand.

Bishop J. Wacton, Norfolk, innkeeper. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.  
 Benjamin A. Hoxton-square, Middlesex, merchant. *Sol.* Martin, Vintner's-hall.  
 Blow W. Whittlesford, Cambridge, maltster. *Sols.* Eade and Co. Hitchin.  
 Branthwaite A. Greville-street, Holborn, Middlesex, embroiderer and lace manufacturer. *Sols.* Budd and Co. Bedford-row.  
 Christmas Wm. Chesham, Bucks, carpenter. *Sols.* Partridge and Co. Blackman-street, Southwark.  
 Downs G. Osberton, Nottingham, farmer. *Sol.* Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn.  
 Hodgson R. and E. Newcastle upon Tyne, harness makers. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.  
 Hellmers H. John-street, Commercial Road, insurance broker. *Sol.* Allan, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.  
 Hayter T. S. Westbury, Wilts, dyer. *Sol.* Lowden, Clement's Inn.  
 Holden T. Liverpool, liquor merchant. *Sols.* Gleadah and Co. Temple.  
 Inman H. Fairford, Gloucester, corn dealer. *Sols.* Clutton and Co. St. Thomas-street, Southwark.  
 Jones J. Denbigh, saddler. *Sols.* Dacie and Co. Palsgrave-place, Temple.  
 Kidd W. Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper. *Sols.* Fisher and Co. Gough-square.  
 Lawrinson P. Manchester, fustian manufacturer. *Sol.* Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn.  
 Meatyard T. Fontnell Magna, Dorset, dealer. *Sols.* Wilson and Co. Lincoln's Inn.  
 Metcalf M. jun. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.  
 Messent C. New-street, St. Catherine's, Middlesex, baker. *Sols.* Smith and Co. Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.  
 Rendle W. East Teignmouth, Devon, ship builder. *Sol.* Williams, Red Lion-square.  
 Stow J. London-street, East Greenwich, Kent, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Parker, Greenwich.  
 Smith W. and W. Maxtock, Warwick, timber merchants. *Sols.* Devon and Co. Holborn-court.  
 Spence Wm. Bishop Wearmouth, coal fitter. *Sol.* Carpenter, Church-court, Old Jewry.  
 Smith G. Tansley, Derby, dyer. *Sols.* Pocock and Co. Ely-place.  
 Swain S. Bramall, Chester, dealer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.  
 Seaward I. Burwood's-hall-factory, Wilts, clothier. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn-square.  
 Thompson C. Bishopgate-street Within, and Warrford-court, merchant. *Sol.* Martin, Vintner's Hall.  
 Taylor S. Oxendon-street, Westminster, and Guernsey, merchant. *Sols.* Bovill and Co. New Bridge-street.  
 Weston S. Heanor, Derby, hosier. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.  
 Wilson G. Myton, Kingston upon Hull, miller. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.  
 White G. Briston, innholder. *Sols.* Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's Inn.

## CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 24.

H. A. Shaw, Coatbrook, Tarporley, Chester, cheesefactor. C. Milner, late of Ryde, Isle of Wight, Southampton, dealer and Chapman. A. Hodgson, of Fenchurch-street, London, merchant. W. Butler, of Prescot, Lancaster, nurseryman. H. Robinson, of Little Saffron Hill,

Holborn, Middlesex, stone manufacturer. G. Gray, now or late of Gracechurch-street, London, hardwareman. E. Stephens, sen. and E. Stephens, jun. then or late of Oxford-street, Middlesex, carvers. J. Feyster, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, grocer. J. Hall, of Lyndhurst, Southampton, victualler. R. S. Shaw, of Rochdale, Lancaster, woollen manufacturer. J. Pattinson, now or late of Liverpool, merchant. H. Lloyd, of George-street, Adelphi, broker. T. Finch, of Southampton, seedsman. W. Lee, late of New Sarum, Wilts, dealer and chapman. W. Ring, of Fleet-street, London, fishmonger. G. Rushby, sen. of Bilston, Stafford, banker. J. Neare, late of Calne, Wilts, woolstapler. J. B. Cole, of Oxford-street, Middlesex, grocer. G. Rushbury, jun. of Bilston, Stafford, banker. T. Kirby, of Newnam-street, Oxford-street, Middlesex, limner. W. Buckett, of Neithorp, Oxford, farmer. W. D. Taunton, formerly of Union-court, Broad-street, London, broker, but late of Essex-street, Strand, Middlesex, money scrivener. C. E. Jones, of Mansfield-place, Kentish Town, Middlesex, tanner.

## BANKRUPTS, Feb. 6.

Adnam R. jun. Leckhampstead, farmer. *Sol.* Carter, Temple.  
 Adnam Wm. Midgham, farmer. *Sol.* Carter, Temple.  
 Adnam R. Holey, brewer. *Sol.* Carter, Temple.  
 Arblaster J. Lichfield, victualler. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.  
 Ashley W. Goswell-street, St. Luke's, laceman. *Sol.* Allan, Brederick's-place, Old Jewry.  
 Balls A. Hare-street, near Romford, Essex. *Sol.* Hughes, Temple.  
 Beal Jas. Bartholomew-close, London, upholsterer. *Sols.* Robinson and Co. Charter House square.  
 Brown G. Lime-street, London, wine merchant. *Sol.* Wortham, Castle-street, Holborn.  
 Colter R. and J. Liverpool, veterinary surgeons. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.  
 Evans P. Cross-street, Goswell-street, brandy merchant. *Sol.* Allan, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.  
 Elkington J. Buckingham, grocer. *Sols.* Taylors, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.  
 Groundill J. Gracechurch-street, haberdasher. *Sols.* Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-street.  
 Huntriss H. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool.  
 Holland H. L. St. James's-place, Hampstead Road, carpenter. *Sol.* A'Becket, Broad-st. Golden-square.  
 Haugh J. Carlisle, Cumberland, common brewer. *Sol.* Clennell, Staple Inn.  
 Jones W. Chester, innkeeper. *Sols.* Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.  
 Jones E. Wolverhampton, baker. *Sol.* Elkins, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Lloyd Edw. Duffrin, Bettees, Salop, dealer in horses. *Sol.* Thomas, Hind-court.  
 Prince P. Sheffield, grocer. *Sols.* Hore and Co. Hatton Garden.  
 Peachey J. Fordham, Cambridge, carpenter. *Sols.* Windus and Holtaway, Chancery-lane.  
 Robson J. Carlisle, Cumberland, cattle dealer. *Sols.* Mounsey and Fisher, Staple Inn.  
 Taylor S. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool.  
 Vincent J. Wells, Somerset, tailor. *Sols.* King and Lukin, Bedford-row.

Worts W. and T. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, cornfactors. *Sols.* Clabon, Tokenhouse-yard.  
 Wilment J. Taunton, Somerset, baker. *Sols.* Langport, Estover.

White J. alton upon Thames, Surrey, innkeeper. *Sols.* Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

#### CERTIFICATES, Feb. 27.

F. Oakley, of Hereford, woolstapler. T. Saunders, of Whitechapel Road, Middlesex, haberdasher. T. Grace, of Princes Risborough, Bucks, and J. S. Woodcock, of Aylesbury, and both of the Vale of Aylesbury Bank, bankers. S. Hart, of Plymouth, merchant. R. Catton, of Fakenham, Norfolk, money scrivener. A. Bishop, late of Maidstone, Kent, distiller. R. and T. L. Barnard, now or late of Boston and Skirbeck Quarter, Lincoln, bankers.

#### BANKRUPTS, Feb. 10.

Amos and Sutherland, St. Helen's-place, London, merchants. *Sols.* Kearsey and Spurr, Bishopgate-street.

Ayre J. Sunderland near the Sea, victualler. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.

Bradley W. Reading, woollen draper. *Sols.* Eyre, Gray's Inn-square.

Cawson J. Liverpool, broker. *Sols.* Cooper, Southampton buildings.

Collen W. Harwich, farmer. *Sols.* Fairbank, Staple Inn.

Cropper T. Warrington, Lancaster, timber merchant. *Sols.* Norris, John-street, Bedford Row.

Edwards M. Freshford, Somerset, clothier. *Sols.* Young, Charlotte Row, Mansion House.

Fair C. Liverpool, ship broker. *Sols.* Windle, Bedford Row.

Fowler and Savell, Mill Wall, Poplar, shipwrights. *Sols.* Wilde, Warwick square.

Harvey S. Windsor, draper. *Sols.* Parton, Walbrook.

Jcut T. Piccadilly, Westminster, chinaman. *Sols.* Pike, Air street, Piccadilly.

Laycock T. of the Minories, London, slopseller. *Sols.* Parton, Walbrook.

Luscombe N. Kingsbridge, Devon, scrivener. *Sols.* Devon and Co. Gray's Inn.

Lanes C. Boston, Lincoln, innkeeper. *Sols.* Lodington and Co. Temple.

Myles T. Bloxworth, Dorset, horse dealer. *Sols.* Miller and Son, Inner Temple.

Newcomb W. Vine-street, Westminster, money scrivener. *Sols.* Mayhew and Co. Symond's Inn.

Outram J. Liverpool, brewer. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.

Price I. Stepney, Middlesex, undertaker. *Sols.* Crosse, Great Suffolk street, Borough.

Russel A. and J. Penrith, Cumberland, grocers. *Sols.* Wordsworth and Co. Staple Inn.

Solomon M. Little Alie-st. Goodman's-fields, merchant. *Sols.* Clabon, Tokenhouse-yard.

Saunders J. Newport, Isle of Wight, butcher. *Sols.* Dixon, Staple Inn.

Wainwright and Meteyard, Liverpool, coopers. *Sols.* Avison and Wheeler, Liverpool.

Woodgate W. F. Tonbridge, Kent, banker. *Sols.* Sudlow, Monument-yard.

Williams W. Limehouse Causeway, victualler. *Sols.* Loxley and Son, Cheapside.

#### CERTIFICATES, March 2.

G. Smith, late of Puttenham, Surrey, shopkeeper. W. Seymour, of the Crescent, Min-

ries, London, merchant. T. Bassett, Preston, Lancaster, dealer. R. Noyes, late of Bristol, merchant. J. Abbott, now or late of Lancaster, Lincoln, butcher. S. Nobes, of Portsea, Southampton, cornfactor. J. Hoare, jun. late of Percival street, Northampton square, Middlesex, mealman. J. Fisher, of New Sleaford, Lincoln, flax dresser. J. Rose, of North Basham, Norfolk, farmer. G. F. Krumbhaar, of Vale-place, Hammersmith, Middlesex, patent vinegar-maker. W. Serrell, late of Great Tower-Hill, London, shipbroker.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Feb. 13.

Watt S. late of Kingston, Jamaica, but now of the Baptist Head Coffee House, Aldermanbury, London, merchant.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Bond R. Plymouth, Devon, printer. *Sols.* Donne, New Inn.

Champney J. Balby, York, maltster. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Cooke W. V. Warwick, plumber. *Sols.* Burfoot, Temple.

Cooper R. Tetbury, Gloucester, woolstapler. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Dent T. Carlisle, draper. *Sols.* Birket, Cloak-lane.

Fles L. M. Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, merchant. *Sols.* Pearce and Sons, Swinlins lane.

Holloway W. Bedwardine, Worcester, saddler. *Sols.* Becke, Bream's-buildings.

Hamond J. Cheapside, glover. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.

Hodgson J. R. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Harwood R. Swansea, Glamorgan, grocer. *Sols.* Egerton, Gray's Inn.

Lee E. Skipton, York, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Heelis, Staple Inn.

Musgrove J. Swallow st. Middlesex, jeweller. *Sols.* Makinson, Elm-court, Temple.

Menlove E. Mitton Mill, Salop, millers. *Sols.* Presland and Co. Brunswick-square.

Metcalfe R. Scarborough, merchant. *Sols.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.

Pocock R. Redburn Bury, Hertford, miller. *Sols.* Alexander, Carey street.

Palmer S. Bourton on the Water, Gloucester, mercer. *Sols.* Russel, Lant st. Southwark.

Spence and Jones, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal fitters. *Sols.* Blakiston, Symonds Inn.

Saunderson R. Doncaster, York, innkeeper. *Sols.* Cleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Sowerby J. Cheapside, London, merchant. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.

Terry J. Pigburd, York, broker. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.

Teece J. Newtown Baschurch, Salop, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Griffith, Southampton-buildings.

Walker R. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, boat builder. *Sols.* Grey, Holborn-court.

#### CERTIFICATES, March 5.

J. S. Hancox, of Liverpool, merchant. J. Bennett, of Ross, Hereford, cordwainer. Wm. Hardcastle, High Holborn, Middlesex, bookseller. C. Jones, of Worthen, Salop, mercer.

J. Warren, of Bishopsgate-street, London, shipbroker. J. Walkden, Market Harborough, Leicester, innkeeper. G. Emery, late of Bromley Wood-End, Stafford, dealer and Chapman. J. Orme, sen. I Orme, and R Orme, of Nottingham, silversmiths. J. Baddeley, of Nottingham, grocer. J. Cocksedge, of Fann street, Aldersgate street, London, tallow chandler. R. Daniel

of Coleman-st. London, liveryman and coach master. J. Clarke, of Leicester-square, Middlesex, draper. J. Cook, of Epsom, Surrey, inn-keeper. S. Thomas, late of Kilburn, Middlesex, cattle jobber. A. Sillick, of Newcastle upon Tyne, currier. R. Anthony, Plymouth, grocer.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Feb. 17.

Buckley E. Delph, Saddleworth, York, cotton spinner.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Metcalf M. sen. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. Sols. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's buildings. Williams E. Plymouth Dock, ironmonger. Sol. Young, Charlotte Row, Mansion House. Falconstall, Agate, and Dawburn, Fleet street, linen drapers. Sol. Pope, Modford court. Snell W. Upper North Row, Park lane, coal dealer. Sols. Holt and Co. Threadneedle-st. Andrus S. Beverley, York, butcher. Sols. Hall and Co. Beverley. Allen J. Woodside, Lancaster, pill box maker. Sol. Armstrong, Staple Inn. Baylis G. Stapleton, Gloucester, dealer. Sols. Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn. Budd P. Plymouth Dock, baker. Sols. Lamb and Co. Princes street, Bank of England. Burn E. Birmingham, woollen draper. Sols. Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. Bates and Jones, Bridgnorth, bankers. Sols. Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn. Bolam J. High Trewhitt, Northumberland, dealer. Sols. Mounsey and Co. Staple Inn. Brown and Coombs, Windsor, bankers. Sols. Dewberry and Haslewood, Conduit-street. Bracken R. and L. Packer's-court, Coleman-st. baize factors. Clapham J. Beddington Corner, Surrey, calico printer. Sols. Milne and Parry, Temple. Crockett J. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. Emmet S. T. Mangotsfield, Gloucester, shop-keeper. Sol. Lake, Dowgate-hill. Edwards T. C. Leicester-square, Middlesex, silk mercer. Sols. Day and Co. Gerrard-street, Soho.

Greenwood J. Wittenham, dealer. Sol. Nelson, Essex-street, Strand. Gell T. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. Sols. Russer and Son, Bartlett's-buildings. Hamilton G. Wormwood-street, merchant. Sol. Crawford, Old Broad-street. Harris A. Gulstone-square, Whitechapel, merchant. Sol. Paterson, Copthall-court. Mosely Wm. and Jane, Portsea, Southampton, glass merchants. Sol. Williams, Corsitor-st. Phillips J. Wallingford, carpenter. Sols. Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn. Venables A. Union-place, Greenwich, merchant. Sols. Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

#### CERTIFICATES, March 9.

W. Warne, of Conduit-st. Hanover-square, Westminster, hotel keeper. J. Holbin, jun. of Wenoc, Glamorgan, maltster. J. Carruthers, of Hales Owen, Salop, money scrivener. A. Laidlaw, of Kingston upon Hull, merchant. W. Humble, of Great St. Thomas Apostle, London, agent. R. Orme, of Chester, draper.

#### BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Feb. 30.

Lunt J. Kirkdale, Lancaster, victualler. Sparshott S. Blackman-street, Southwark, grocer.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Alcock S. Newcastle upon Tyne, brush manufacturer. Sols. Meggisons and Co. Hatton Garden.

Brine T. H. Tokenhouse-yard, merchant. Sol. Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street. Bailey J. Sidmouth, Devon, common brewer.

Sol. Warry, New Inn.

Barnett A. Broad-street, Bloomsbury, glass merchant. Sol. Abraham, Jewry-st. Aldgate. Eyles W. Cirencester, Gloucester, upholsterer.

Sols. Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Evans T. Monmouth, mercer and draper. Sol. Williams, Red Lion-square.

Flora J. Nottingham, hosier. Sols. Hurd and Co. Temple.

Farr J. Crediton, Devon, victualler. Sols. Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Finch J. C. Russell-court, Drury-lane, coffee-house keeper. Sol. Reilly, Clement's Inn.

Harwood J. Gloucester, grocer. Sols. Poole and Co. Gray's Inn-square.

Higgs J. Dudley, Worcester, linen draper. Sols. Willis and Co. Warrford-court.

Hutton J. Durham, gilder and painter. Sol. Wilson, Greville-street.

Horne R. Newbury, barge master. Sol. Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.

Keary Wm. Ipswich, Suffolk, woollen draper. Sol. Walker, Chancery-lane.

Lob S. J. Windmill-street, Finsbury-square. Sol. Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.

Long Wm. Hailsham, Sussex, surgeon and apothecary. Sol. Verral, Lewes.

Melsome J. Misedine, Gloucester, farmer. Sols. Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Perring R. South Brent, Devon, flour factor. Sols. Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Snow W. Great Yarmouth, vintner. Sols. Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Sach Samuel, Great Coggeshall, Essex, tanner. Sols. Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.

Taylor J. Park-street, Southwark, wheelwright. Sol. Laver, Lucas-street.

Tazwell W. Drury-lane, cheesemonger. Sol. Taylor, Fore-street, Cripplegate.

Wilkinson H. Great Eccleston, Lancaster, tanner. Sol. Norris, John-st. Bedford-row.

Wheeler W. Sion-Hill-Farm, Worcestershire, farmer. Sol. Alexander, Carey-street.

Warren & Withcombe, East and West Teignmouth, merchants. Sols. Darke and Co. Princes-street, Bedford Row.

#### CERTIFICATES, March 12.

F. Price and H. Le Souef, late of Winchester, street, London, merchants. J. Smith, of Birmingham, grocer. W. Masfield, of Newport-Salop, woollen draper. R. Green, Lime-street, London, merchant. J. Dodd, of Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital, cheesemonger. W. Bolton, of Lothbury, London, banker. P. Phillips, of King-street, Bartholomew Close, London, merchant.

#### BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Feb. 24.

Clemson J. Manchester, dealer. Toledando P. Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, Middlesex, merchant.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Allgood J. Gloucester, linen draper. Sol. Chilton, Chancery-lane.

Bates and Jones, Bridgnorth, Salop, bankers. Sols. Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Burgess J. Enfield Wash, maltster. Sol. Jessop, Clifford's Inn.

Bunn T. Fenchurch-buildings, merchant. Sol. Thomas, Fen-court.

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Betnam G. Sheffield's Hotel, Adelphi, mariner.

Sol. Brace, Surrey-street, Strand.

Chambers J. Coventry, draper. Sols. Hurd and Co. Temple.

Curlewis S. L. King-street, Covent-Garden, tailor. Sols. Vandereom and Co. Bush-lane.

Davenport J. Slough, Upton cum Chalvey, butcher. Sols. Few and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

Edis M. Huntingdon, butcher. Sol. Clennell, Staple Inn.

Ford R. T. jun. Cross, Somerset, innkeeper. Sols. Millets', Middle Temple.

Folwell Maak, Towcester, Northampton, grocer.

Sols. Edmunds and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Fell A. Liverpool, ship chandler. Sol. Ellis, Chancery-lane.

German Rd. Plymouth Dock, mercer. Sols. Lamb and Co. Princes-st. Bank of England.

Hewitt, Bowman, and Bowman, Nantwich, Chester, bankers. Sol. Lowe, Nantwich.

Houghton P. Hesketh Bank, Lancaster, victualler. Sols. Griffith and Co. Liverpool.

Hughes E. Red Lion-square, merchant. Sols. Blandford and Co. Temple.

Joy R. Cockshutt, Salop, innkeeper. Sols. Presland and Co. Brunswick-square.

Leuven A. J. G. Haydon-square, Minorities, merchant. Sol. Young, Charlotte Row, Mansion House.

Lloyd J. New-court, Old Broad-street, London, merchant. Sol. Cuppige, Jermyn-street.

Musgrove J. Swallow-street, jeweller. Sol. Makinson, Elm-court, Temple.

Mansell W. Shrewsbury, dealer. Sol. Moore, Gray's Inn.

Sykes J. Wash, Meltham, Almonbury, York, fancy manufacturer. Sol. Battye, Chancery-lane.

Sheath J. Aston, near Birmingham, gun maker. Sol. Puntun, Wine Office-court.

Stevens J. Abchurch-lane, merchant. Sols. Winter and Sons, Swithin's-lane.

Tucker W. Englebourne, Devon, grazier. Sols. Lamb and Co. Princes-street.

Williams E. Plymouth Dock, and Moir James, of Millbay, Devon, iron founders. Sol. Young, Charlotte Row, Mansion House.

Woolfenden J. and E. Manchester, hatters. Sol. Windle, John-street.

William D. Ross, Hereford, shopkeeper. Sol. Chilton, Chancery-lane.

Whitehouse and Galan, Liverpool, merchants. Sols. Cooper & Co. Southampton-buildings.

#### CERTIFICATES, March 16.

C. B. Dod, of Milk-street, Cheapside, London, warehouseman. T. Jackman, sen. Oakley Farm, Southampton, farmer. A. T. Fayerman, of Norwich, druggist. W. Maton, of New Sarum, Wilts, grocer. F. Kent, of Mark-lane, London, wine merchant. T. Holmes, of Warwick, grocer. P. Pain, of Romford, Essex, butcher. S. Charles, of Dowgate-hill, London, brush maker. W. Tudball, of Taunton, Somerset, grocer. C. Wetherall, of Salford, Lancaster, butcher. T. Newman, St. Ives, Huntingdon, waggoner. R. W. Painter, of Sidmouth-street, Gray's Inn-lane, Middlesex, carpenter. R. W. Lloyd, of Cheeter, wine and liquor merchant. D. Fowler, Lime-street, London, merchant. E. Ramsay, of Stockport, victualler.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Feb. 27.

Dixon Joseph, Oldham, Lancaster, shopkeeper.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

Anderson A. Philpot-lane, London, merchant. Sol. Osbaldeston, London-street.

Battely C. W. Ipswich, bookseller. Sols. Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Cox J. Liverpool, linen draper. Sols. Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Chapman G. N. S. Boughton Malherbe, Kent, dealer. Sols. Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Coleman J. Colwich, Stafford, dealer. Sols. Collins and Keen, Stafford.

Cock James, Canterbury, draper. Sols. Dyne and Son, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Cooke Joshua, Cotton, Salop, dealer and chapman. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Cooke John, Quebec, Manchester, hat manufacturer. Sol. Battye, Chancery-lane.

Duniam John, East Teignmouth, merchant. Sol. Hore, jun. Hatton Garden.

Dobson I. Hope's House, Stapleton, Cumberland, bacon factor. Sol. Young, Charlotte Row, Mansion House.

Ellis Robert and Richard, Clifton, Northampton. Sols. Goodman, Winchester-street.

Garth W. Ballgrove, Lancaster, cotton spinner. Sols. Duckworth and Co. Manchester.

Green and Odling, Nottingham, drapers. Sols. Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Holt Wm. Marsden, Lancaster, cotton spinner. Sols. Duckworth and Co. Manchester.

Hickson Benj. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings.

Harris W. Toyness, Devon, mercer. Sol. Plummer, Gray's Inn-square.

James James, Swansea, Glamorgan, cabinet maker. Sol. Price, Lincoln's Inn.

Laing George, George-yard, Lombard-street, merchant. Sol. Pasmore, Warwick-court.

Medwin W. W. High Wycombe, maltster. Sol. Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Court.

Plumley G. St. Mary-le-Port, Bristol, furrier. Sols. Edmunds and Co. Exchange Office (of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn).

Pacey James, Oxford, coal merchant. Sols. Robinson and Hine, Charter House-square.

Shayle Thomas, Bordesley, near Birmingham, tanner. Sols. Bourdillon & Co. Little Friday-street.

Salmon and Wilcox, Canterbury, plumbers. Sols. Dyne and Son, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Willett J. Northwold, Norfolk, shopkeeper. Sols. Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Wilcox W. Canterbury, plumber and glazier. Sols. Dyne and Son, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Waugh G. Orton, Cumberland, butter factor. Sol. Young, Charlotte Row, Mansion House.

Yandall W. Taunton, Somerset, tailor. Sols. Blake and Son, Cook's-court.

#### CERTIFICATES, March 19.

R. Wright, of Watling-street, London, warehouseman. J. Snell, of Great Torrington, Devon, shopkeeper. J. Collins, late of Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, shopkeeper. J. Walker, late Chief Officer of the East India Ship Lord Melville, and G. Lamb, late surgeon of the said Ship, merchants. J. Weston and T. Thornton, of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, timber-merchants. Hugh Beller, jun. Wellington, Somerset, maltster. R. Gill, of Union-street, Southwark, Surrey, tailor. J. Winstanley, of Bearbinder-lane, insurance broker. W. Nicholson, of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.

## PRICES CURRENT, April 20, 1816.

## Fire-Office Shares, &amp;c. April 20.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	Canals.	£.	s.	L.	s.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	3	16	0	to 4	19	0	Chesterfield .... Div. 6l....	100	—	—	—
Ditto pearl .....	4	6	0	4	6	0	Croydon .....	5	—	—	—
Barilla .....	1	10	0	0	0	0	Crinan .....	2	5	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	5	3	0	5	6	Ellesmere and Chester (D 4l.)	76	0	—	—
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	5	0	0	5	2	Grand Junction ... (Div. 8l.)	150	—	—	—
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	12	10	0	16	0	0	Grand Union .....	35	—	—	—
Cochineal, garb. bond. lb.	1	12	0	1	13	0	Grand Surry .....	50	—	49	10
Ditto, East-India ....	0	5	0	0	5	6	Huddersfield .....	10	—	—	—
Coffee, fine bond .... cwt.	4	12	0	5	2	0	Kennett and Avon.. Div. 15s	15	—	—	—
Ditto ordinary .....	2	16	0	3	0	0	Launcester..... Div. 1l	19	10	—	—
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	2	0	2	6	Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 8l.)	230	—	—	—
Ditto Jamaica .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Old Union..... Div. 4l	99	—	—	—
Ditto Smyrna .....	0	2	0	0	2	6	Monmouth .. ... Div. 10l.	140	—	—	—
Ditto East-India .....	0	1	4	0	1	6	Montgomery .....	83	—	—	—
Currants, Zant..... cwt.	4	14	0	0	0	0	Oxford .....	466	—	—	—
Elephants' Teeth .....	23	0	0	30	0	0	Shropshire .....	78	—	—	—
Scirvelloes .....	24	0	0	33	0	0	Stratford .....	26	10	—	—
Flax, Riga .....	64	0	0	0	0	0	Stroudwater .....	232	—	—	—
Ditto Petersburg .....	53	0	0	0	0	0	Swansea .... Div. 10l.	175	—	—	—
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	0	0	0	10	10	0	Thames and Medway .....	14	—	—	—
Geneva, Holl bond gal.	0	3	0	0	0	0	Trent and Mersey.. Div. 60l.	1200	—	—	—
Ditto, English.....	0	13	0	0	0	0	Warwick & Birming. Div. 12l.	250	—	—	—
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	8	0	0	12	0	0	Worcester and Birmingham ..	25	—	—	—
Hemp, Riga..... ton	43	0	0	0	0	0	<i>Hocks.</i>				
Ditto Petersburg .....	40	0	0	41	0	0	East India..... Div. 7l..	136	—	—	—
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	10	6	0	11	6	London .....	75½	—	—	—
Ditto East-India .....	0	10	9	0	11	2	West India .... Div. 9l....	145	—	—	—
Iron British bars .. ton	11	0	0	12	0	0	<i>Roads.</i>				
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	22	10	0	0	0	0	Commercial .....	80	—	—	—
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	12	0	0	12	10	0	Dover Street.....	30	—	—	—
Lead in pigs..... ton	20	0	0	0	0	0	Highgate Archway 50l. sh. ..	9	—	—	—
Ditto red .....	23	0	0	0	0	0	<i>Insurance Companies.</i>				
Lead white .....	38	0	0	0	0	0	Albion .....	£50 pd.	30	—	—
Logwood chips .. ton	14	0	0	15	0	0	Atlas .....	£5 Pd.	1	18	—
Maiden, Dutch crop, cwt.	4	15	0	5	5	0	Birmingham Fire .....	150	—	—	—
Mahogany .....	ft.	0	1	2	0	1	County .....	25	—	—	—
Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal. jar	13	10	0	0	0	0	Eagle .....	1	17	—	—
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	0	0	0	0	0	Globe .....	101	10	—	—
Ditto whale .....	25	0	0	0	0	0	Hope .....	2	2	—	—
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	52	0	0	0	0	0	London Ship .....	19	—	—	—
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	16	0	0	0	0	Rock .....	2	6	—	—
Raisins, bloom..... cwt.	4	15	0	5	10	0	Birmingham Life .. 100l. pd.	76	—	—	—
Rice, Carolina bond ..	2	5	0	0	0	0	Union Fire and Life 100l. sh.	20	—	—	—
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	3	9	0	4	1	20l. pd. .... } <i>Water Works.</i>				
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	6	0	0	0	Kent (Old .... (Div. 2l.)....	30	10	30	—
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	0	0	0	0	0	East London .... Div. 2l..	64	5	—	—
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	9	0	2	10	0	Lambeth .....	990	—	—	—
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	11	0	1	15	0	Manchester and Salford ....	20	—	25	—
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	0	0	0	Portsmouth & Farlington....	17	—	16	—
Ditto .. yellow .....	2	11	0	0	0	0	South London .....	31	—	—	—
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	1	0	0	0	0	<i>Bridges.</i>				
Tin in blocks..... cwt.	6	9	0	0	0	0	Strand 100l. sh. all pd. (Diset.)	17	—	—	—
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	6½	0	0	11	Ditto Annuities .. (Prem.) ..	1	—	—	—
Ditto Virginia .....	0	1	2	0	1	3	Southwark Bridge (Diset.) 65pd	40	—	—	—
Wax, Guinea..... cwt.	7	10	0	8	10	0	<i>Literary Institutions.</i>				
Whale, fins (Greenl) ton	70	0	0	0	0	0	London, 75 gs. ....	43	—	—	—
Wine:							Surry 30 gs. ....	12	—	—	—
Red Port, bond pipe ..	40	0	0	50	0	0	<i>Mines.</i>				
Ditto Lisbon .....	45	0	0	55	0	0	Beeralstone .... Diset.....	1	—	—	—
Ditto Madeira .....	50	0	0	60	0	0	Brit Copper Company Div. 5l.	44	—	—	—
Ditto Vidonia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	English Copper Company D. 8s.	7	—	—	—
Ditto Calcuttella .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Ditto Sherry..... butt	30	0	0	55	0	0	Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms ..	31	10	—	—
Ditto Claret .....	35	0	0	60	0	0	Ditto Flour Comp. (Div. 8s.)	4	10	—	—
							Auction Mart .....	16	—	—	—

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	2 o'clock o'clock	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Baromet. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Baromet.
Mar 21	42	47	39	30.06	27 Fair
22	43	48	40	30.10	25 Fair
23	41	46	38	30.20	27 Fair
24	38	38	37	30.22	16 Cloudy
25	38	42	40	30.02	15 Cloudy
26	40	42	38	30.12	17 Cloudy
27	38	40	37	30.20	16 Cloudy
28	35	40	35	30.13	22 Fair
29	36	42	37	30.15	27 Fair
30	37	44	38	30.20	15 Cloudy
31	38	46	36	30.20	29 Fair
Apr. 1	37	49	37	30.04	32 Fair
2	37	47	38	29.80	30 Fair
3	36	44	35	30.82	36 Fair
4	35	52	35	30.91	37 Fair
5	32	55	41	30.87	30 Fair
6	40	55	46	30.51	29 Fair
7	40	40	40	30.10	20 St. Hail
8	40	47	38	30.15	24 Cloudy
9	38	43	40	30.20	20 St. Sh.
10	40	51	42	30.28	16 Cloudy
11	42	47	42	30.50	0 Rain
12	41	47	40	30.70	18 Cloudy
13	37	37	30	30.77	16 Sleet
14	30	35	30	30.51	0 Snow
15	36	46	40	30.64	15 Fair
16	40	47	41	30.50	14 Showry
17	40	52	41	30.47	16 Showry
18	45	50	42	30.52	24 Fair
19	45	55	40	30.80	36 Fair
20	43	55	42	30.99	38 Fair

## London Premiums of Insurance.

At 15s. 9d. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.  
 At 15s. 9d. Yarmouth, Hull, and Newcastle  
 At 1 g. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.  
 At 15s. 9d. to 1½ g. France.  
 At 1 g. Gottenburgh. Home 4 to 5 gs.  
 At 1½ gs. Madeira, ret. Home 2 gs.  
 At 3½ gs. East-India, Comp. ships.  
 At 1½ gs. Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home gs.  
 At 35s. Leeward Islands.  
 At 2½ to 3g. Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Home the same.  
 At 1½ to 2gs. Western Isles. Home 3 gs.  
 At 2gs. Jamaica. Home 2½ to 3 gs.  
 At 2 gs. Brazils. Home, the same.  
 At 7gs. East-Indies, out and home.  
 At 2 gs. Malta, Sicily, &c.  
 At 3 gs. Honduras,  
 At 1½ to 2½ gs. Canada, Newfoundland.  
 At 20s. St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. Stockholm, 1½ gs. Home.  
 At 00 gs. Southern Whale Fishery out and home.

## LONDON MARKETS.

## PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck	Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	.. 5s. 4d.
The Half	ditto ditto 8 11	..... 1 10
The Quar.	ditto ditto 4 5½	..... 0 10
The ½ do.	ditto ditto 2 2½	..... 0 5

## POTATOES.

Kidney.....	5 0 0	Ox Nobles ..	3 10 0
Champions ..	4 0 0	Apple .....	4 10 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

## MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal	pork	lam.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1816.	5	2	5	6	7
Apr. 5	5	2	5	6	7
12	5	0	5	4	6
19	5	2	5	2	6
26	4	8	5	0	6

## SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large	32 to 40 lbs. . .	112s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. . . . .		129s
Loaves, fine. . . . .		130s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs. . . . .		121s

## COTTON TWIST.

Apr. 20.	Male 1st quality, No.	40	3s.	8d.
	—No. 120	8s.	3d.	
	—2d quality, No.	40	3s.	2d.
	Discount— 7 and 10 per cent.			

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Apr	9. . . —s 0d to 0 0	35s 0d to 49 0
	9. . . —s 0d — 0	38s 0d 49 0
	16. . . 32s 6d 42 6	34s 0d 46 3
	20. . . 32s 0d 41 6	32s 6d 45 9

## LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	23d	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides ..	21d	45lb. per doz. 30s
Crop hides for cut.	21d	Ditto 50 to 70. . 56s
Flat Ordinary ..	19d	Seals, Large. . . 9l.
SOAP; yellow, 82s.; mottled 90s.; curd 94s.		
CANDLES; per doz. 12s. 6d.; moulds 13s. 0d.		

## Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	34½	Palermo, per oz.	114d
Amsterdam, us.	39.4	Leghorn	47½
Ditto at sight	38 10	Genoa	44½
Rotterdam	12-1	Venice,	26
Hamb. us. 2½	35-8	Naples	39½
Altona us. 2½	35-9	Lisbon	57½
Paris, 1 d. d.	25-40	Oporto	59
Ditto, 2 us.	25-60	Rio Janeiro	60
Madrid	34	Dublin	16
Cadiz,	34	Cork	16
Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.			

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Apr. 4	4 15 0	1 15 0	5 10 0
11	4 15 0	2 0 0	5 10 0
18	4 10 0	1 18 0	5 8 0
25	5 0 0	1 18 0	6 10 0

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 22nd March, to 21st April.

1816	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Omnium.	5 p. cent Scrip.	Lydia Stock.	India Bonds.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
Mar.														
22	shut	60 61	59 60	shut	89	—	shut	50 2	15 1	—	—	1p	1d	61
23	shut	61	60	—	89 1	—	—	—	15 1	—	—	1p	3d	61
25	shut	61	60	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	1p	2d	61
26	shut	61	60 4	—	89	—	—	—	15 1	—	—	1p	2d	61
27	—	61	60 1	—	90	—	—	—	16 1	—	—	1p	1d	61
28	—	61	61 1	—	90	—	—	—	16 1	—	—	1p	2d	61
29	—	61	61 61	—	90	—	—	50 2	16 1	—	—	1p	1d	61
30	—	61	60	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	par	1p	61
April														
1	—	61 1	60 2	—	90	—	—	—	15 2	—	—	par	2d	61
2	—	61 1	60 1	—	90	—	—	—	16	—	—	1d	2d	61
3	—	61	60	—	90	—	—	50 2	15 1	—	—	1d	par	61
4	—	61	60 61	—	91	—	—	—	16	—	—	1p	par	61
5	—	61	61	—	90	88	—	60 1	—	—	—	3p	3p	61
6	24 2	59 60	61	74	90	15	3-16	—	—	—	—	5p	4p	62
8	24 2	59	61	74	90	15	3-16	—	16	—	—	5p	par	62
9	24 2	59	61 60	74	90	15	1-16	—	16	—	—	3p	2p	62
10	24 2	59	60 61	74	90	15	3-16	—	16	—	—	3p	3p	62
11	—	59 60	60 61	74	90	15	3-16	—	16 2	—	—	par	3p	62 1
12	Good Friday.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	60 59	61 61	74 2	90 3	—	—	—	17	—	178 1	par	3p	62 1
15	East er Mond ay.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	East er Tues day.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	59 60	61 61	74 2	90 3	—	15 1	60 2	16 1	—	179	1p	3p	62
18	24 5	59 60	60 61	74	90	15	1-16	—	16 1	—	180	2p	2p	61
19	250	59 60	61	74	90	15	—	60 2	16 1	—	180 1	3p	3p	61
20	255	59 60	61	74	91	88 1	5-16	—	—	—	—	4p	5p	62
22	255	60 1	61	75	91 1	89	15 1	—	17 1	—	180 1	5p	5p	62 1

## IRISH FUNDS.

Mar	Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3 1/2 per ct.	Government Stock, 3 1/2 per ct.	Government De- benture 5 per ct.	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
14	206 1	78	77	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	78 1	77 1	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	206	78 1	77	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	207	78 1	78	102 1	—	—	—	86	100 2	—	—	—
21	207	78 1	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	207	78 2	—	102	—	—	61	85	101	—	—	—
28	—	—	75 1	101 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	76	75 1	101 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	205	77 1	77	102 1	102 1	—	—	—	83	—	—	—

## AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON. Mar. 29.	AT PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 23.
5 per cent. ....	52 1/2	51 1/2
Old 6 per cent. ....	—	—
New Loan 6 per cent.	84 1/2	82 1/2
Louisiana 6 per cent.	—	—
Bank Shares .....	—	—

Prices of the  
FRENCH FUNDS  
From Mar. 20, to  
April 17.

1816	5 per Cent. consols	Bank Actions.
Mar.		
20	fr. 61	e. 25 1060
22	60	75 1055
24	60	90 1061
26	59	50 1058
28	59	75 1060
29	59	50 1060
April.		
2	59	25 1060
4	58	80 1055
6	58	60 1055
9	58	60 1057 50
11	58	90 1060
13	50	55 1061
15	59	50 1062
17	59	20 1060

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cernhill.